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# Gambia

## 1962 and 1963

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LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

NINE SHILLINGS NET



# GAMBIA

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Report for the years  
1962 and 1963

*LONDON*

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1964

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## PART I

### General Review of 1962 and 1963

#### *The Constitution*

The years 1962–63 were marked by constitutional advances, culminating in the attainment of full internal self-government. At the beginning of the period the 1960 constitution, still then effective, provided for a partial ministerial system. Mr. P. S. N’Jie was Chief Minister. Conferences leading to a new constitution had, however, taken place during 1961, and a general election was held in May 1962 as a preliminary to the introduction of full ministerial government. The People’s Progressive Party (P.P.P.) won a decisive majority at the elections and their leader, Mr. D. K. Jawara—formerly Principal Veterinary Officer of the Government and latterly Minister of Education—took office as Premier at the head of a team of eight Ministers. The post of Civil Secretary was abolished.

During the remainder of 1962 and the first half of 1963 the main Opposition Party, the United Party (U.P.) under Mr. P. S. N’Jie, sought to reverse the results of the election by means of election petitions and legal proceedings in Gambia and England. One of the recently appointed Ministers was unseated on petition but subsequently re-elected with an increased majority.

Further constitutional changes were agreed during talks in London in 1962 and early 1963. On 4th October 1963 full internal self-government was celebrated and Mr. Jawara assumed the title of Prime Minister. The most important effect of the changes at this time was that a Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, replaced the Executive Council, presided over by the Governor. This, together with other amendments to the constitution, resulted in the devolution on Gambian Ministers of direct or delegated responsibility for the overall administration of the country.

#### *Closer Association with Senegal*

One of the first steps taken by the new Government after the 1962 elections was to announce its policy of examining means of bringing Gambia into closer association with the Republic of Senegal, which completely surrounds Gambia on its land frontiers, in the interests both of local economic progress and of wider African unity. In the course of a visit to Bathurst of Senegalese leaders and of a return



official visit to Dakar by the Premier and leading Ministers, it was agreed between the two Governments to refer the question for advice to a team of experts to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Gambian requirements for maintaining the separate identity and distinctive culture of their country was embodied in a Statement dated 26th October 1962, which is printed in full on page 112.

Two officials sent in advance of the United Nations team arrived in Gambia during May 1963 and the full team was working in both countries during October/November 1963. The team consisted of two members with administrative or legal background and two with economic background, and its work was supplemented by a visit of two officers of the Food and Agriculture Organisation commissioned to investigate the hydrological/agricultural possibilities of the Gambian river basin. Delivery of the full report was scheduled for early in 1964.

Meanwhile the Senegalo-Gambian Inter-Ministerial Committee, set up in 1961, and its sub-committees continued from time to time to examine practical and technical matters of joint interest to the two countries.

A happy example of Senegalese assistance to Gambia was provided during 1962 when planes stationed in Senegal performed aerial spraying of the rice cultivations at Sapu Agricultural Station.

### *The People*

The population enumerated in the census of April 1963 was 315,486, of which 27,809 were in Bathurst, 12,208 in the suburban area of Kombo St. Mary and 275,469 in the rural areas. These figures were higher than had been forecast and the count showed that persons born outside Gambia (35,555) exceeded 11 per cent of the total.

Previous estimates of population in the "Protectorate," based on taxation counts, had given figures ranging from 223,000 to 263,000 during the preceding fifteen years. Bearing in mind that these counts evidently understated the number of children, it seems that there has been little or no growth of population in the rural areas of Gambia since the War, but the population of Bathurst and environs has doubled. The census results are discussed in Part II, Chapter 1.

During the early months of 1962 political activity was lively throughout the country in preparation for the general election in May. The P.P.P. appealed to the youth and in particular to the Mandinka tribe, which is by far the largest single group in Gambia, while the U.P. was supported rather by the conservative elements. In some villages factional sentiment arose and gave rise to a weaken-

ing of traditional family controls and to a few local incidents. Generally speaking, however, the political campaign and the elections were conducted in a mature and orderly manner. Members of all parties joined in the self-government celebrations of October 1963, which were marred only by an isolated incident in Central Baddibu District.

The people as a whole remain bound to traditional customs and methods, based on the predominant Moslem religion, but with the sharpening of political activity and the opening of road communications, a growing taste for more modern ways has begun to appear. Iron roofs are replacing thatch in village houses, many of the young farmers possess bicycles, the radio is regularly listened to, and there is a growing demand for primary education and medical treatment. Simultaneously there has been some increase in the establishment of village shops by Gambians.

Meanwhile in some areas the compound or "yard" structure seems to be giving way to the creation of smaller family units. Where this occurs, it may lead to some change in agricultural methods, since a small family man has more difficulty in clearing a new farm than a compound head. This has meant a decline in the area under cereals grown on newly cleared land, balanced partly by expanding the area under rice, cultivated by women, and partly by concentrating on groundnuts. These changes were detailed in the survey of Geneiri village in August 1962, which is described in Chapter 13, page 84. The author found that "the income position of the cultivators remains extremely precarious," but that "the re-survey showed a marked improvement in the economic status of the community" as compared with the original survey of 1947-50.

As a result apparently of the increased Gambian population and perhaps of the cessation of official seed distribution, the traditional phenomenon of seasonal immigrant farmers from Senegal and Guinea ("strange farmers") has declined. The number of "strange farmers" was about 5,000 in each of the years 1962 and 1963, many of whom were Gambians migrating from one part of the country to another.

### *Administration and Public Services*

Upon the attainment of internal self-government by Gambia, an executive Public Service Commission was established on 1st December 1963, and the ultimate responsibility for the public service, hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State, ceased. In accordance with established practice a compensation scheme was introduced, which enables overseas pensionable officers to retire with their earned pension and with compensation for loss of career. The scheme



was drawn up in a form and in an atmosphere calculated to encourage those officers whose services are needed by the Government to extend their service. Nevertheless it will inevitably result in the loss of a number of officers, whom it will in the short term be difficult to replace. The compensation scheme is financed by grant and interest-free loan from the British Government.

Simultaneously with the legislation affecting the Central Government, comprehensive measures were introduced governing the conduct of elections, both parliamentary and local, and also measures creating a new and flexible structure of local government throughout the country. The powers and duties of Area Councils, formed in 1961, were for the first time clearly defined.

A major innovation during the period was the establishment in May 1962 of the Gambia Broadcasting Service. Starting in rather experimental fashion and transmitting only ten hours a week, it has quickly established itself as the leading medium of public information in the country. The service was built up on the initiative of the Information Officer; towards the end of 1963 an officer on secondment from the B.B.C. was brought in to assume control. Suggestions for extending the coverage were being considered at the close of the period.

During 1962-63 there was a halt in the expansion of the civil service, which had nearly trebled in numbers during the preceding ten years. The number of monthly-paid Government officers is now around 3,500.

### *Social and Cultural*

Education and culture in Bathurst has hitherto been promoted largely by the Christian Missions, which continue active in these fields. Unfortunately the development of cultural activities is handicapped in Gambia as a whole by the absence of a common language and of regular newspapers and periodicals. There are, however, many clubs in Bathurst and its environs, with sporting and dramatic activities, and the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Red Cross and other voluntary organisations are active. The Government Social Welfare section continued to support this work.

The handsome new buildings of the Gambia High School, begun in 1959, were completed in time for the academic year 1963-64. Their total cost of approximately £125,000, including equipment, was financed from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

A revised policy for the Bathurst Technical School and for the training of Government technical staff was proposed in the report of a UNESCO expert and accepted by Government. Its main points



were that, wherever possible, training should be carried out in Gambia rather than overseas and that the Technical School should concentrate on upgrading courses for existing staff rather than on complete courses for young people, who might face difficulty in securing suitable employment after qualification.

Total enrolment in all schools rose from 9,600 in 1961–62, to 12,000 in 1962–63 and 13,200 in 1963–64. This result was achieved by expansion at all levels, including the opening in 1962 of Latrikunda Post-primary School, the construction in 1962–63 of a new primary school at Campamah, Bathurst, and the creation of nine new schools in the provinces. All these developments were financed from Colonial Development and Welfare schemes. Armitage School, Georgetown, which is due to be raised to full secondary grammar standard in 1964–65, was extended during the period to accommodate over 250 pupils, mainly boarders. To cater for the increasing number of primary and post-primary pupils, the complement at Yundum Teachers' Training College was increased to 150 student teachers.

In the field of medical and health services there was little change during the period. These services absorbed a large proportion of Colonial Development and Welfare funds in the previous years, and although much remains to be done it is not easy to provide staff and adequate supervision or to meet the recurrent costs involved in the light of Gambia's other commitments. Except for the introduction in 1963 of a specialist pathologist, the period may be regarded as a time of consolidation rather than of expansion.

Gambia has enjoyed general industrial quiet during 1962–63. This situation may be attributed to the careful work of the Department of Labour, established in 1961, and to the efforts of the Joint Industrial Councils and Port Labour Board created on recommendation of the Panda–Lewis commission of enquiry in 1960.

### *Economic and Financial*

No important change took place during the period in the basic economic activity of Gambia, which depends almost entirely on the export of groundnuts and groundnut products, but a change in the pattern of output resulted from the opening in time for the 1962–63 season of the new oil mill and refinery of Messrs. Denton Refineries Ltd. near Bathurst. A second improved mill is due to operate near by in the 1963–64 season. The Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board (GOMB), which is by statute the sole purchaser of unshelled nuts, built a large storing yard to cater for these mills. These developments mean that there will in future probably be no export of nuts from

Bathurst, but rather more than half the crop will still be exported as decorticated nuts from the up-river factory ports of Kaur and Kuntaur, which were built by the Board in 1955-56.

Following the crop of 77,000 tons, unshelled, in 1960-61, purchases in the 1961-62 season were 85,000 tons and in 1962-63, 76,000 tons. A crop of about 75,000 tons is expected in 1963-64. In each of these four years the producer price was fixed at £27 per ton, a price which has in the last two seasons involved a substantial subsidy from the accumulated reserves of the GOMB, although the export duty on groundnuts remained nominal. By the end of the current season these reserves are expected to be small.

The steady figures of output are satisfactory in so far as they suggest that the crop is less susceptible than in the past to climatic variations. They are well above the level reached during the earlier years of GOMB (average purchases from 1949-50 to 1955-56 were 63,000 tons) and raise hopes that the crop will never again fall to the disastrous level of 1959-60, when only 55,000 tons were purchased. Nevertheless they are far from representing a healthily expanding economy, particularly when one remembers that crops of 70,000 tons and over were not infrequently raised by a probably smaller population more than forty years ago.

This disappointingly slow progress was taken up by Ministers upon the attainment of self-government, when a Cabinet sub-committee was appointed to study "whether there is scope for an immediate campaign to give fresh impetus and a new initiative to agricultural practices in Gambia." The sub-committee's report was expected early in 1964.

Reports of experts received during the period have suggested that one of the main factors retarding the agricultural economy, in spite of the efforts of the Government's Agricultural Service with its long experience of farming in Gambian conditions, has been shortage of credit. Hopes of filling this gap lie largely in the co-operative movement, the progress of which is described in Part II, Chapter 6. It is the Government's intention that, by the 1964-65 trade season, the whole of Gambia should be covered by co-operative groundnut marketing societies and that co-operative societies of rice-growers should by then be under way. It is felt that finance provided by Government or other agencies can most advantageously reach the individual farmer through co-operative societies.

The call for a sharp stimulus to agriculture was underlined when a draft Development Programme was prepared in April 1963 to cover the years 1964-66. The programme, which relies mainly on grants from the British Government for its implementation, endea-



voured to relate the various proposals for capital improvements to the recurrent liabilities inherent in operating and maintaining them. Consideration of the programme in Britain had not been completed by the end of 1963, but it formed the basis of the Gambia Government's 1964 Development Estimates. Its preparation was one of the varied duties of the Economic Adviser, a contract post created in 1962 to fill a gap which had become apparent in the Government machine.

In Bathurst and its environs the bulk of the people remained dependent upon employment by the Government and the importing firms. Figures from a traffic census taken in connection with the town planning survey showed that some 2,000 persons come into Bathurst daily from its suburbs in Kombo for work or business.

In the absence of industrial or mining enterprises the main focus of economic activity in Gambia is the group of commercial houses engaged in the import trade. They were employing during the period some 4,000 people (including persons employed in connection with the seasonal work of buying groundnuts as agents of GOMB) and contributed most of the direct taxes. On the whole the import trade remained buoyant throughout the period. After the exceptionally high imports of textiles and apparel in the 1961-62 season, which had led to overstocking and even to some defaults, it was forecast that the following trade seasons would show a decline. In fact the volume of textile goods imported was distinctly lower in 1962 and 1963 than in 1961, but the shortfall was made up by increased imports of other goods.

Underlying all questions of economic progress and capital development in Gambia is the desperate recurrent financial situation of the Government. To balance the recurrent budget at its present level of about £2,500,000, now that reserves accumulated in the past are virtually exhausted, requires a regular grant-in-aid from Britain, which amounted to about £530,000 in 1962 and £565,000 (estimated) in 1963. Moreover, recurrent expenditure on development schemes totalling some £280,000 annually are financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Efforts to reduce the dependence on outside help were made in the framing of the 1964 budget. Economies were called for in the running of departments, and an unfortunate consequence is that recruitment has to be restricted at a time when education has expanded and promising young secondary and technical school pupils are becoming available for entry into the Government service.

*Overseas Aid for Development*

Most of the aid received by Gambia from overseas comes from Britain under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts or more recently through the Department of Technical Co-operation. Aid from international agencies or other sources has hitherto been insignificant, but during 1962-63 Gambia has received resident experts from UNESCO (2), ITU (2), and WHO (1), who have made valuable contributions, besides shorter visits from experts in town planning and rice marketing.

*Development Work*

A major step in the progress of Gambia was completed when the trunk road along the South Bank of the River reached the Trans-Gambia Highway at Soma, near Mansakonko, in July 1963. This road not only opened up a large sector of Gambia but also for the first time provided assured all-weather road communication between Bathurst and the Senegal road network. Construction of the 88 miles from Brikama to Soma was carried out by a French firm of contractors based on Dakar, at a total cost of nearly £700,000 provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The 400-foot bridge at Brumen on this road, constructed at a cost of about £85,000 by a firm of contractors established in Gambia, was opened in December 1962.

The other major work of the period was the reconstruction of the runway at Yundum Airport, which was also completed in July 1963. This work, carried out with impressive speed by the Dakar contractors mentioned above, cost just under £150,000 provided as a special grant by the British Government. It brought to an end a period of grave anxiety, during which it had appeared that the 20-year-old perforated steel plate runway would have to be closed to all but the lightest aircraft and that Gambia would lose its scheduled air services and air mail links.

Another important advance in communications was the completion and opening in October 1962 of the V.H.F. radio-telephone network linking Bathurst with the main centres up-country. This work was financed from loan funds.

Against these impressive achievements must be recorded the unfortunate fact that two of the Government's chief river craft (the *Fulladu* and the Governor's yacht *Mansa Kila Kuta*) were condemned towards the end of 1963 as being no longer river-worthy. Passenger and freight services by river were thus seriously handicapped.



All branches of the Public Works and associated Departments were busy throughout the period with building and civil engineering works. Most of these works were not of any significance, but one project of particular interest, started late in 1963, was the laying out of a small area of reclaimed land at Box Bar, Bathurst. The possibility of a further lay-out on reclaimed land is under examination.

The development works of 1962-63 represented capital expenditure in the two years of about £5 per head of population. Meanwhile plans went forward for 1964 works, the most important of which is to complete the missing link in the South Bank trunk road between Mansakonko and Georgetown. When the work of the period comes to be seen in retrospect, it will be apparent that it made a large contribution to physical progress in Gambia.

## SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS (1962-1963)

### *Constitutional and Political*

1962

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 2nd January      | House of Representatives in session for debate of the 1962 budget and of the Criminal Code Amendment Bill (Ordinance 21/1961). The measure was introduced to prohibit trade boycotts of a seditious nature and to prevent incitement to violence and offences of similar type.                                     |
| 21st February    | House of Representatives meets for farewell address of the retiring Governor, Sir Edward Windley, who left Gambia on 28th February.  |
| 29th March       | New Governor, Mr. (later Sir) J. W. Paul, arrives.   |
| 31st May         | General Election. Results announced 1st June.  |
| 5th June         | Mr. D. K. Jawara appointed Premier. Eight other Ministers appointed on his recommendation.   |
| 5th July         | New House of Representatives meets for its first session.  |
| 16th July        | Visit of Senegalese Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.  |
| 24th July        | Election petitions heard. That against the member for Sabach - Sanjal (Minister of Labour) is successful. The remainder are dismissed.   |
| 15th September   | Gambia Constitution Amendment Order in Council issued in Britain, providing for Parliamentary Secretaries and other minor changes.   |
| 6th/17th October | Premier attends Uganda independence celebrations.  |
| 27th October     | Following an official visit to Dakar, Senegal, by the Premier, a joint communique of the Senegal and Gambia Governments on closer association is published. On 30th October it is announced that the Secretary-General of the United Nations will send a team of experts to investigate the subject, as requested. |



5th November	House of Representatives meets to endorse the Government's action on closer association with Senegal.
7th November to 7th December	The Premier and Minister of Finance visit Britain for financial talks and talks on constitutional advance. On 11th December Gambia is debated in the House of Commons.
18th December	State of emergency in Senegal. Prime Minister Momadou Dia dismissed.
27th December	Budget session of House of Representatives. Continues to 9th January 1963.
1963	
15th/17th January	Senegalo - Gambian Inter - Ministerial Committee meets at Dakar.
22nd/26th January	Chiefs' Conference meets at Basse.
16th March	Gambia Court of Appeal declares the electoral rolls of Lower River Division at the 1962 general election to have been invalid.
25th/26th March	Senegalese Minister of External Affairs visits Bathurst. Joint communique issued, confirming the agreed policy for closer association.
5th April	Annual conference of political parties, the P.P.P. and the D.C.A. This is the first such event.
14th May	Preliminary mission of the United Nations on Senegalo-Gambian association arrives.
6th June	Order in Council made in Britain, validating the Gambia election registers.
2nd July	House of Representatives meets. Opposition members absent themselves. On 30th June unknown persons tried to set fire to the House and damage the Speaker's chair.
8th July	Debate in the House of Commons on Gambia.
12th August	The Premier leaves for London for constitutional talks. He proceeds to Israel and returns to Gambia on 3rd September. Shortly after his return it is announced that Gambia will attain full internal self-government on 4th October.

- 4th/5th October Celebration of Full Internal Self-Government. Mr. Jawara assumes the title of Prime Minister. On 8th October the Ministries are reduced from nine to seven, with re-allocation of duties. On 17th October further ministerial changes are announced.
- 15th October Session of the House of Representatives—the first under Cabinet Government. Opposition members resume their seats.
- 17th/24th October United Nations team on Senegalo-Gambian closer association pays its first visit to Bathurst. The team (except the leader, who was prevented by illness) paid a second and longer visit on 5th November, when its members toured the country.
- 21st November to 2nd December The Minister of Finance visits London for the annual talks on grant-in-aid and development finance.
- 1st December Gambia Public Service Commission becomes executive. Its new constitution announced on 3rd December.  
General election in Senegal. President Senghor re-elected unopposed and his party wins overwhelming majority. Election marred by serious incident at Dakar.
- 7th December Prime Minister, accompanied by Minister without Portfolio, leaves to attend Kenya independence celebrations. Returns 19th December, having visited Nigeria and Ghana en route.

### *Development*

1962

- 5th January Basse, new electricity station opened.
- 22nd January Bathurst, new terminal of the Bathurst–Barra ferry opened.
- 1st February Bathurst, new primary school (“Windley School”) opened.
- 1st May Gambia Broadcasting Service started.

10th October	V.H.F. radio - telecommunications system taken over by Government from the contractor company.
15th December	Brumen Bridge on the South Bank trunk road opened.
1963	
19th January	Basse, powered ferry begins operation. (Later in the year it was necessary to withdraw the craft temporarily owing to shortage of craft at headquarters.)
March/May	Plans agreed for a Training Centre for the Blind near Georgetown.
18th April	Census of population.
6th July	Yundum Airport new runway opened.
6th July	Brikama, new market starts operation to serve the needs of the growing town.
Late July	South Bank trunk road open to traffic from Bathurst to Soma on the Trans-Gambia Highway.
28th September	New building of the Bank of West Africa at Bathurst formally opened by the Premier.
15th November	Prospectus issued of 6 per cent Gambia Stock 1963/73, £200,000 local loan. Subscriptions closed on 21st December.

*Personalities and Visits*

1962	
1st January	New Year Honours: The Most Rev. Michael Maloney, D.D., Bishop of Bathurst—C.B.E.; Mr. J. S. Pullinger, G.M., Director of Public Works—O.B.E.
11th March	Visit of Sir Paul Sinker, Director-General of the British Council.
18th May	Mr. K. G. S. Smith, Civil Secretary since 1956, leaves Gambia on retirement.
5th June	Birthday Honours: Knighthood for the new Governor—K.C.M.G.; Mr. E. W. D. Thomas, Deputy Financial Secretary designate—O.B.E. Mr. E. F. Brewer, Forests Superintendent and Mr. J. W. Kuye, Bathurst Town Councillor—M.B.E.



- 28th June Sir Milton Margai, Prime Minister of Sierra Leone, stops off en route on m.v. *Apapa*.
- 28th June Mr. D. F. Vosper, then Secretary for Technical Co-operation, visits Bathurst.
- 5th July Sir John Mahoney retires from the post of Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- 14th July Visit of Mr. R. A. Njoku, Nigerian Minister of Transport.
- 6th September Visit of cruise ship m.v. *Devonia* with 700 English and French school pupils.
- 1st/4th November Visit of Commander-in-Chief South Atlantic and South American Stations, with H.M.S. *Puma* and H.M.S. *Protector*.
- 9th December Visit of Mr. James Callaghan, M.P.
- 1963
- 1st January New Year Honours: Mr. J. G. Forster, Collector of Customs, receives O.B.E., Mrs. Rachel Carroll, M.B.E.
- 17th January Mr. Johnny Secker, international stage and television personality, visits his home in Gambia.
- 16th February Visit of Chief O. I. Dafe, Chairman of Nigeria Airways, in new "Fokker Friendship" airliner.
- 19th/28th February Party of distinguished Americans visits Gambia in private yacht and tours the Gambia River.
- 22nd March Visit of Sir Kenneth Thompson, M.P. and Mr. John Cordle, M.P., representing the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.
- 27th March The West African Examinations Council holds its annual general meeting at Fajara, Bathurst, under the chairmanship of Sir John Lockwood.
- 2nd/4th April Visit of Mr. John Tilney, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Sir Geoffrey Harrison, Deputy Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

- 4th April Dr. I. A. McGregor, Director of the Medical Research Council Station at Fajara, receives the Chalmers Medal.
- 11th/16th April Visit of H.M.S. *Leopard*, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief.
- 8th June Birthday Honours: Mr. M. H. Orde, Commissioner for Local Government—O.B.E.; Mr. S. A. Bidwell, J.P., Mrs. Louise A. N'jie, Head Teacher, and Mr. L. Watson, Works Manager—M.B.E.
- 25th July Seminar of the World Assembly of Youth at Bathurst.
- 10th September The Right Rev. M. St. J. Pike, Bishop of Gambia and Rio Pongas, departs on translation to duties in the diocese of Guildford, after many years' service in Gambia.
- 11th October Visit of Sir Geoffrey De Freitas on relinquishing duty as British High Commissioner in Ghana.
- 9th November The Rev. J. C. Faye appointed Commissioner for Gambia in London. This is the first political appointment to high office in the Government service.
- 4th/7th December Visit of H.M.S. *Vidal*, survey ship.

*Sport and Miscellaneous*

- 1962
- 31st January Ministry of Agriculture moves to Cape St. Mary to share offices with the Department of Agriculture.
- 14th February Serious fire at Mandinari, Kombo.
- 5th April The Red Cross present a blood bank to the Royal Victoria Hospital.
- 2nd May Cricket, Gambia defeat Ghana at Bathurst.
- 12th June Notice of procedure under the United Kingdom Immigration Act published.
- 1st/3rd July Senegalese "Ballet des Danseurs Negro-Africains de Dakar" gave their last performance in Africa at Bathurst, before leaving on a tour of the United States.

1963

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 17th January    | Industrial dispute affecting port labour reported: committee appointed to investigate.  |
| 17th January.   | Road accident near Barra in Gambia arising from the difference in the rule of the road. Senegalese Customs official killed.                       |
| 9th February    | Landing craft belonging to the Government sinks near Government Wharf: no loss of life.   |
| 28th February   | Start on reconstruction of Wellington Street, MacCarthy Square East, Gloucester Street and Clifton Road, to eliminate long-standing deficiencies. |
| 3rd/4th March   | Serious fires at Jambur (Kombo) and Sankwia (Jarra).  |
| 3rd March       | Football, Gambia draws with Guinea-Bissao.  |
| 9th March       | Rifle shooting, Gambia wins the African Police Challenge Cup for the third time.  |
| 10th/18th April | Gambia represented at the "Friendship Games" at Dakar.  |
| May             | Cricket, Gambia defeats Sierra Leone at Bathurst.   |
| 18th May        | First Senegalese Trade Exhibition at Bathurst opens.  |
| 25th May        | Athletics, Gambia versus Senegal at Bathurst.   |
| 4th June        | Postage stamp issue commemorating Freedom from Hunger.  |
| 13th June       | Large pest shooting event in the Upper River Division: over 200 hunters took part.  |
| 21st July       | Fire at Massey's Oil Mill, Denton Bridge.   |
| 6th August      | Experimental change in Government office hours.   |
| 2nd September   | Postage stamp issue commemorating Red Cross centenary.  |
| 11th October    | Gambia represented at Olympic Games Congress at Baden-Baden, Germany.   |
| 4th November    | Complete new issue postage stamps showing "Birds of Gambia."  |
| 7th November    | Postage stamp overprint issue commemorating Full Internal Self-Government.  |
| 29th November   | Football, Gambia versus Liberia at Bathurst.  |



## PART II

### *Chapter 1: Population*

THE first complete census of population in Gambia was held in April 1963, giving the following figures:

Total population	315,486
Bathurst	27,809
Kombo St. Mary	12,208
Western Division	55,393
Lower River Division	97,272
MacCarthy Island Division	64,755
Upper River Division	58,049

The rural population is spread fairly evenly over the area of some 4,000 square miles, with average density of just under 70 per square mile. The population of the South Bank, including Bathurst, was 202,821 and of the North Bank, 112,665.

Earlier decennial censuses covered only Bathurst and its environs, but were supplemented by administrative counts taken simultaneously with the assessment of hut tax. The 1963 census figures are distinctly higher than the figures issued in earlier years, but it cannot be stated with certainty how much the population outside the Bathurst area has grown, since the earlier administration counts were regarded as low, understating particularly the number of children. Since the War the adult rural population may not have changed substantially in spite of the inward migration apparent from the census figures, which showed that over 11 per cent of the whole population and perhaps 16 per cent of the adult population had been born outside Gambia.

As would be expected, most of the migrants, both from outside Gambia and within Gambia, are attracted to Bathurst and its surrounding areas. As is shown by the following figures (partly estimated), less than half the adult population of Bathurst was born in the town and of Kombo St. Mary not much over a quarter was born in the district:

Population aged 15 and over. Percentages born in the area of enumeration and elsewhere:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Born in area of Enumeration</i>	<i>Born in other parts of Gambia</i>	<i>Born outside Gambia</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
All Gambia	72	12	16
Bathurst	49	25	26
Kombo St. Mary	28	41	31
Brikama Area (except K.S.M.)	53	18	29
Remainder of Gambia	82	8	10

Further up country the great bulk of population is locally born except in the Georgetown area (southern part of MacCarthy Island Division) where migrants account for about 37 per cent of the adult population. This no doubt reflects the settlement of outsiders to take advantage of the rice-growing areas of this part of the country.

### *Tribal Groups*

Tribal figures in the 1963 census were:

Mandingo	.	.	.	.	.	.	128,807
Fula	.	.	.	.	.	.	42,723
Woloff	.	.	.	.	.	.	40,805
Jola	.	.	.	.	.	.	22,046
Serahuli	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,318
Other Gambians	.	.	.	.	.	.	24,232
Non-Gambians	.	.	.	.	.	.	35,555

Since some of the "non-Gambians" belong to the tribal groups named, the figures slightly understate the numbers in each group.

The "other Gambians" include the Aku community described below, Bambarras, Sereres, Manjagos and some communities related to Fulas. The non-Gambians are largely immigrants from the neighbouring Senegal (21,498) and from the Guineas (9,946) and include the Mauretanians (405), British (412), Lebanese and French. Many of the Lebanese are Gambian by birth.

The Mandingo are especially concentrated in the Lower River Division, where they form nearly two-thirds of the population; but they are spread throughout the length of the country and constitute the largest tribal community in every Division. The Fulas are settled largely in MacCarthy Island and Upper River: the Woloffs live mainly on the uplands of the North Bank, adjoining the Senegal border, particularly in the Saloum Districts of MacCarthy Island where they form a homogeneous block corresponding to a large group of this community over the frontier. The Serahuli are found almost entirely in Upper River Division and the Jolas in Western Division, particularly in the Foni districts south of the Bintang Creek.

In Bathurst by far the largest element is the Woloffs, numbering 11,311 Gambians plus a number of immigrants. An influential community in Bathurst are the Akus (2,974), descended from detribalised Africans liberated in the early nineteenth century during the campaign against the slave trade. Some Aku families have associations with Sierra Leone.



## *Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation*

### EMPLOYMENT

OUT of the population of 316,000, making allowance for children, sick and aged, the potential working population of both sexes may be put at about 165,000. About 10,000 can be identified as being in salaried or wage-earning employment under Government and the larger firms, and perhaps 15,000 may be self-employed traders, craftsmen and drivers or are domestic servants, shop assistants and others employed in twos and threes in and around Bathurst.

This leaves something around 140,000 villagers of both sexes engaged in peasant farming and other subsistence occupations described in Chapter 6 below. It must be realised, however, that there has never been a man-power survey in Gambia and this estimate of the working population is based purely on inferences from the census age-grouping.

In Bathurst there continued to be numbers of workers intermittently employed or without work, mainly unskilled labour but also masons, drivers, etc. Skilled clerical workers—particularly stenographers, typists and book-keepers—were on the contrary so short that the Gambia Employers Association organised classes to meet the demand.

Despite the limited employment opportunities offered by Gambia, there is still a substantial seasonal inflow of migrants, which includes not only the “strange farmers” described elsewhere in this Report, but also fishermen, craftsmen and young labourers. These men seek employment at Bathurst and the River ports loading groundnuts at the buying stations and transit points. Most of them return home before the beginning of the farming season.

### WAGES AND EARNINGS

After the sharp increase in wage rates during 1960–61 wages remained fairly steady in 1962–63. However, in April 1962 the differential in rates between Bathurst and the provincial centres was abolished after agreements in the Joint Industrial Councils. The minimum wage of 5s. 8d. per day was adopted throughout Gambia, where formerly

the rate had been 5s. 8d. in the Bathurst area and 5s. 1d. elsewhere. During 1963, following the first arbitration in the industrial history of Gambia, the basic rate of pay for dock workers was increased from 7s. 1d. to 7s. 9d. per day.

Table 2C, page 123, gives representative daily rates of pay of selected workers, in force in accordance with the agreements of the Joint Industrial Councils.

#### HOURS OF WORK

The normal working week in commercial establishments was a maximum of 40 hours, with exceptions in the case of workers engaged in the wholesale and retail trades in petroleum (44 hours), workers employed in hotels, bars, oilmills and factories (48 hours). Hours of work for manual workers in Government were 42.

Government offices work four full days and two half days (Friday and Saturday). Working hours for clerical staff were 36½ hours. During 1962 and part of 1963 offices closed at the end of the morning and re-opened after a mid-day break on the days of full work. In August 1963 full-day hours of 8 a.m. to 2.45 p.m. were brought in as an experiment. These new hours, which were popular with the junior staff, remained in effect to the end of the year.

Daily rated and non-pensionable employees received payment at one-and-a-half their hourly rate for overtime work on normal working days and at double rate on Sundays and public holidays. Employees covered by the agreements of the Joint Industrial Councils were eligible for 14 working days leave per year for their first five years of service and 21 days thereafter. Regular daily-rated employees, after 12 months' qualifying service with the same employer, received pay for seven public holidays and any other day officially declared a public holiday.

#### GOVERNMENT LABOUR SERVICES

At the beginning of the period labour services came under the Ministry of Health and Labour (Minister, the Hon. A. Camara). In June 1962 a Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare was created (Minister, the Hon. Y. Samba), but in the re-organisation of October 1963 labour became a responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government, Labour and Lands (Minister, the Hon. S. M. Dibba). During most of the period under review the Commissioner of Labour was an officer of the Nigerian service on secondment (Mr. S. O. Koku). The staff of the Labour Department consisted of the Commissioner, the Labour Officer, one Labour Inspector and junior staff. The post of Commissioner of Labour was abolished at the end of 1963.



Services provided by the department included employment exchange facilities, trade testing, advice on apprenticeship, training schemes and conciliation and negotiation machinery. The department handled the register and recruitment of port workers and maintained the retail price index. Statistics arising from these services are given in Tables 2A to 2D, pages 122 to 123.

The Labour Office in Bathurst operated as the centre for the registration of employees under the relevant Ordinances. Its work is limited to the Bathurst area. New arrangements for the rotational recruitment of registered port workers came into operation in March 1962, under which the shipping employers notify the Labour Office of their requirements and the office allocates work to the gangs in turn. The system has proved effective in eliminating abuses. At the end of 1962 the live register of port workers was 231 and at the end of 1963 was 239, comprising 145 on-board labourers and their headmen, 49 shed workers, 21 winchmen, 10 gangwaymen, two supervisors and 12 tally clerks.

#### TRADE TESTING

A scheme for the voluntary trade testing of artisans was published in October 1962, but received a cool reception. Artisans already in receipt of Class I or II wage rates boycotted the scheme rather than risk failure, and the response, mostly from mates and learners, was less than expected.

In the absence of statutory provision for regulating apprenticeship the arrangements for recruiting and training "learners" are haphazard; even in the major Government Departments learners receive little or no theoretical orientation but are left to pick up their skill on the job. Early in 1962 efforts were made, through inter-departmental meetings convened by the Commissioner of Labour, to institute a centralised apprenticeship scheme within the Government. The proposals encountered difficulties, but the question was taken up by the UNESCO expert attached to the Technical School.

#### TRAINING

It has been the policy of the Government for many years to accelerate the Gambianisation of the civil service and an annual report of progress has been issued since 1957. Sessional Papers No. 5/1962 and 9/1962 set out the stage reached by 1962.

The Establishment Secretary's office bears the main responsibility, under the Public Service Commission, for staff selection and training, which can be described under four headings:

(i) The Government Entrance Examination is held each autumn, with the following recent results:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Selections</i>
1960 . . . . .	302	20
1961 . . . . .	485	45
1962 . . . . .	444	33
1963 . . . . .	350	31

(ii) Posts for trainees-in-service, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, are maintained in several departments. At the end of 1963 they numbered twelve, of whom eight are executive trainee officers, liable for posting to any department.

(iii) From most departments one or more serving officers each year attend courses of training overseas. Most of the courses take place in Britain or in other West African countries and are financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Fellowships under international Technical Assistance are also made available. At the end of 1963 there were 26 serving officers attending such overseas courses. Details of the subjects studied are given in the "Gambianisation" periodical reports.

(iv) For junior technical staff of works and service departments up-grading courses are given at the Bathurst Technical School. These were started in 1963 as part of the policy of training staff locally rather than overseas, wherever local training can be offered.

Training for promising employees is provided by a few of the leading firms through apprenticeship at one of their larger branches in West Africa or occasionally by formal course overseas.

#### RETAIL PRICE INDEX

The "Kendall" index of retail prices, set up with a base of 100 in March quarter 1961, contains 78 items and involves nearly 300 price quotations. Group weights are: Food, 610; Rent, fuel and light, 160; Clothes, 80; Household goods, 50; Miscellaneous, 100. The index was maintained with the following results:

<i>1962 (as revised)</i>				<i>1963</i>			
<i>Mar.</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
98	101	108	106	106	106	114	107

When the new index was established, an advisory committee consisting of representatives of employers, workers and the Government was set up to undertake periodical reviews. After this committee's first meeting in December 1961 a working party of three was appointed to undertake a survey of prices at centres up River with a view to establishing the facts justifying a differential between Bat-



hurst and provincial wage rates. The party carried out surveys in January, May and September 1962 and their work resulted in the application of a uniform rate of wages for unskilled workers throughout the country.

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The years 1962–63 were a period of consolidation after the creation of several new or reconstituted negotiating and advisory bodies in 1960–61. They include the Labour Advisory Board, supplying machinery for consultation between employers, workers and Government; five Joint Industrial Councils (for artisans and general workers; for the road and river transport industry; for commerce including hotels; for the port industry; and for agricultural employees); the Port Labour Board, with statutory powers to administer the registration, recruitment and discipline of port workers; the Factories Board, with statutory powers to administer the Factories Regulations; the Whitley Council for discussion of the conditions of service of Government officers; and Works Committees in the Government employing departments and the large commercial firms.

Four registered trade unions were in operation during the period:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Year of Registra- tion</i>	<i>Paid up Member- ship</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Gambia Labour Union . . .	1935	110	{ All classes of wage earners
Gambia Workers' Union . . .	1958	n.a.	
Gambia Traders and Dealers Union	1960	99	
Motor Drivers and Mechanics Union	1963	133	Self-employed —

The Gambia Workers Union continued to be active in all the joint negotiating and consultative committees, although their General Secretary, Mr. M. E. Jallow, was selected by an international body to perform duties overseas and was often absent from Gambia. This union, with the help of I.C.F.T.U., organised seminars for the education of its officials and members, in which officers of the Labour Department participated by giving lectures. Government employees were given facilities to attend.

“Check-off” for collection of union dues, initiated in 1961, continued successfully. Nevertheless there was some friction between the authorities and the Gambia Workers Union, owing to the omission of the union to furnish some of its statutory returns. An amending Bill to the Trade Unions Ordinance was published late in 1963.

Employers are represented in negotiating bodies by the Gambia Employers' Association, created in 1961, which shares facilities with the Gambia Chamber of Commerce.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

After the labour unrest which took place during 1960-61, the years 1962-63 were notable for industrial tranquillity. A strike of conservancy labourers of the Bathurst Town Council took place in August 1962, which was resolved after intervention by the Commissioner of Labour. At the end of October 1962 demands for increased wages were made by port workers but refused by employers. Long negotiations followed, resulting in a settlement by arbitration early in 1963.

## INDUSTRIAL WELFARE, VISITS, LEGISLATION

With the expansion of the groundnut oil mills described in Chapter 6, factory inspection became more necessary and during 1963 new Factory Regulations were made. The Department of Labour gave advice on the provision of welfare and recreational facilities for workers and the Medical Service made medical and dental treatment freely available to a large proportion of employees. Employment of women and children was on a small scale and presented few problems, but housing conditions and transport to and from work remained unsatisfactory. Enforcement of Workmen's Compensation under the Ordinance continued to be carried out through the Courts, assisted by the Labour Department. There are no insurance schemes for unemployment, health or pensions, and none are at present contemplated.

Visitors from the International Labour Office included the Regional Director, the Technical Assistance Expert, the Regional Statistician and an officer concerned with workers' education. Training under the British Ministry of Labour was received during 1962 by both the Labour Officer and the Labour Inspector.

The most important Ordinances administered by the Labour Department relate to Factories, Labour Exchange and Registration, Trade Unions, Workmens' Compensation and Dock Labour. Apart from the Factories Regulations and the Trade Union Amendment Bill mentioned above, no important new legislation was introduced during the period.



## Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

#### *Ordinary Budget*

Four stages can be seen in the evolution of the Gambia Government's finances since the war. Up to 1951 the public services were simple and, helped by a buoyant market for groundnuts, Gambia was able to balance her budgets and to build up reserves. The years 1952 to 1958 were a period of rather uneasy equilibrium, during which the public services were rapidly expanded, revenue keeping pace with expenditure except in one or two bad years. In 1959 and 1960 the crops were very poor and by the end of 1961 the remaining reserves, which had still stood at over £1,000,000 at the end of 1958, were practically exhausted. Finally since 1962 the Gambia Government has relied on grant-in-aid from the British Government to cover its ordinary expenditure and upon Colonial Development and Welfare grants to finance both the capital and the recurrent costs of development projects.

The following figures summarise the Ordinary Budgets of 1962–64:

#### *Gambia Government Ordinary Budget*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue:</i>			<i>Expenditure:</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Recurrent Services</i>	<i>Transfer to Development Fund</i>
1962 (actual)	2,286	1,691	595	2,239	2,073	166
1963 (rev. est.)	2,460	1,821	639	2,475	2,275	200
1964 (estimate)	2,416	1,891	525	2,521	2,314	207

Note: The figures for 1963 and 1964 exclude special receipts and expenses arising from the Compensation Scheme for entitled officers.

Further figures are given in Tables 3A to 3D, pages 124 to 126.

#### *Development Budget*

Since 1958 capital works, including in some cases the recurrent cost of new services, have ceased to be included in the ordinary budget and have been the subject of separate estimates, financed from the Development Fund. This Fund opened with a balance of £64,000 from former depreciation funds and has been fed annually



by allocations from the ordinary budget; by grants under Colonial Development and Welfare and, up to 1961, from the Farmers' Fund; by loan funds; and by the earnings of schemes and other minor items.

Allocations from the ordinary budget to the Fund in the six years 1958 to 1963 totalled just under £1,300,000 and grants under Colonial Development and Welfare totalled about £2,300,000. Annual expenditure from the Fund has risen from £512,000 in 1958 to £1,175,000 in 1963, in which year the Fund received a special additional grant for the airport runway reconstruction.

Particulars of the operation of the Development Fund are given in Tables 3C, 3E and 3F, pages 125, 126 and 127, and further information about the projects carried out from it may be found in Chapters 10 and 11.

### *Public Debt*

The public debt on 1st January 1962 was £238,760. The sinking fund was valued at £97,074 and rose during the year to £117,155. During 1963 the balance of the Gambia 3½ per cent stock 1933/1963, was paid off, leaving only the £200,000 Farmers' Fund 3½ per cent loan 1953/1973, outstanding.

In November/December 1963 a local loan was raised of Gambia 6 per cent Stock, 1963/73. About £80,000 was subscribed in Gambia and the balance by the West African Currency Board.

The public debt at the end of 1963 was thus £400,000, against which the sinking fund was approximately £86,000.

## TAXATION

### *Import Duties*

Except for construction materials, milk, salt, some drugs and a few other items, all goods are liable to import duty. There is also a purchase tax on imported goods, calculated on landed cost plus duty. It remained at the rate of 4 per cent throughout the period. Amendments to the customs tariff raised the *ad valorem* rate on general goods from 15 per cent to 17½ per cent preferential and from 17½ per cent to 20 per cent general rate. Duty was imposed on sugar, which had previously been exempt, and *ad valorem* duties on various consumer goods were raised.

Net revenue from import duties and purchase tax was £928,000 in 1962 and £995,000 in 1963.

*Export Duties*

Up to 1960 there was a substantial export duty on groundnuts, but for the 1960/61 season it was reduced from just over £6 per ton of decorticated nuts to 10s. per ton, to enable the producer price to be maintained in the face of falling world prices. It has continued at 10s. per ton in ensuing seasons, but its form was changed early in 1963, when it was replaced by a sales tax to meet the new situation arising from the development of commercial oil milling and to provide a sliding scale in case world prices were to increase. The rate of export duty on palm kernels has remained unchanged since 1954 at 125s. per ton.

Receipts from these sources totalled £41,000 in 1962 and £38,000 in 1963. Since GOMB is the sole purchaser, the whole tax is paid by that Board.

*Individual and Company Income Tax*

The sliding scale of personal income tax, which is illustrated in Appendix E, and the company rate of 45 per cent, both remained unchanged during the period, but with effect from 1962 a new low-scale tax was introduced, payable by those persons earning gross income of not less than £150 who are not assessable under the main scale.

Receipts in 1962 were £113,000 from companies and £43,000 from individuals, and in 1963 £106,000 from companies and £50,000 from individuals.

*Miscellaneous*

Apart from the above, the only appreciable source of tax revenue is that from motor vehicles, producing currently about £25,000 per year. During 1963 a small tax on pool betting was introduced. Other local sources of revenue include the various port dues, which produced £57,000 in 1962 and £65,000 in 1963, stamp duties, fees, fines and receipts from the postal, electricity and other public undertakings.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES FINANCE

*Bathurst Town Council*

This Authority, whose functions are described in Part III, Chapter 3, page 102, had an annual expenditure of £63,000 in 1962 and £75,000 in 1963, the latter figure representing about 54s. per head of population. Apart from substantial grants from the Government, it is financed by rates, currently 4s. 3d. in the £ on commercial property and 1s. 7d. on residential property, and by various licences and fees. Revaluation of property by officers seconded from Nigeria was put in hand towards the end of 1963.



Owing to the accumulation of arrears of rates and other factors the Council's finances had deteriorated in 1960–61, when it was forced to draw upon its reserves. A review of its revenue services was accordingly carried out during 1962 by the Ministry of Local Government, as a result of which modifications were introduced into the rating and into the arrangements for its payments to Government for water supply. In future the Council is to pay Government the full cost of about £20,000 for water used, but is to receive additional grants, starting at £13,000 a year, to offset this new liability.

### *Kombo Rural Authority*

This Authority was during 1962 and part of 1963 performing services at a cost of nearly £5,000 a year, representing about 8s. per head of the resident population. For the reasons explained in Part III, Chapter 3, page 103, it was abolished in October 1963.

### *Area Councils and Group Treasuries*

During 1962 the change-over was completed to a country-wide local government system of Area Councils. The councils continued to levy a district rate, which varies in the different Areas, but not very greatly. Rates were revised in May 1963 and are roughly as follows:

For each yard of four huts or less	.	.	.	40s. to 50s.
Additional huts over four, per hut	.	.	.	5s. to 8s.
Addition for hut with iron roof	.	.	.	10s. to 12s.
For each "strange farmer"	.	.	.	12s. to 14s.
For each other lodger	.	.	.	6s. to 8s.

The total revenue from rates in the Council's financial year 1962–63 was £73,000 and from licences and fees was £32,000. A bicycle tax was introduced in 1962 and a cattle tax in 1963.

The number of bicycles licensed in 1963 was 9,822, of which 2,532 were in Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary and 7,290 in the provinces. The actual number of bicycles in use at the end of the year is, however, estimated to be 15,000.

Aggregate annual expenditure of the six Area Councils in 1962–63 was £110,000, representing 8s. per head of the resident population.

### *General*

Further particulars of local government finance are given in Tables 3G and 3H, page 128, and a description of other local government developments is given in Part III, Chapter 3, page 100.

### AUDIT

The Government accounts continued to be audited by the Gambia Audit Department, with an establishment of 21 officers in 1963,



under the general supervision of the Director-General of the Overseas Audit Service. With the introduction of internal self-government in October 1963, the head of department assumed the title of Director of Audit, with his independent position safeguarded in the constitution. His annual reports are placed before the legislature and form one of the chief controls of public expenditure.

The department also audits the accounts of the Bathurst Town Council and of the six Area Councils.

## *Chapter 4: Currency and Banking*

### CURRENCY

THE currency of Gambia is notes and coins of the West African Currency Board, local issues being made by the Accountant-General in his capacity of Currency Officer. The Board's liabilities are fully covered by sterling securities and their currency is convertible to sterling, subject to normal bank charges, without formality of any kind.

Currency circulation in Gambia is not known. Figures given by the Board of "net issues in Gambia less redemptions" bear little relation to the actual local circulation, since most of the notes have found their way outside Gambia. Estimates made during 1963 suggest that local circulation may range between £1¼–£1½ million in the autumn, when it is at its lowest, and nearly £3 million in December/February, when it is at its peak.

Notes of the French-speaking West African Currency Union (C.F.A. francs), though not legal tender, circulate freely in parts of Gambia.

In accordance with the recommendations of a Bank of England expert, whose report was published in 1961, and in order to make it possible to wind up the West African Currency Board (of which Gambia will soon be the only survivor) and to distribute its assets, the question of issuing a Gambia currency was being closely considered at the end of the period.

### BANKING

The Bank of West Africa is the only bank operating in Gambia. It has one branch in Bathurst, for which an imposing new building was built during 1962–63. Government and the principal trading firms make their own arrangements for remitting money up country. The Government river steamer carries money as freight, and small sums can be remitted by money order through the post offices on

board the steamer and at centres up River. The bank carries savings accounts and time deposits, which together were about £300,000 during the period. For current account business it relies largely on money from its head office, of which about £1,000,000 is likely to be brought in during an average "trade season" to finance the purchase of the groundnut crop and the clearance of imported goods.

The Co-operative Central Banking and Marketing Union, described in Chapter 6, has its head office at Bathurst and a branch at Kuntaur.

The Gambia Savings Bank, operated by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, held deposits of £245,000 at the beginning of 1962. Deposits fell during 1962 to £217,000 and during 1963 to £198,000. The fall in 1963 was due partly to the transfer into Local Loan of funds held as reserves by Area Councils.

#### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Gambia had an adverse balance of visible trade of £1,158,000 in 1962 and of £1,133,000 in 1963. It was offset mainly by receipts from development funds and grants-in-aid from the British Government and partly by receipts from the unrecorded trade with neighbouring countries. Since issues of currency are made automatically against sterling paid in Britain, Gambia's overseas trade is in effect carried out entirely in sterling and Gambia has no balance of payments problem.

### *Chapter 5: Commerce*

#### EXPORTS

WELL over 90 per cent of exports from Gambia, both by value and by weight, consisted of groundnut products:

#### *Groundnut Products Exported*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Nuts (decorticated)</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Meal</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<i>Tonnage</i>		
1960	33,133	657	2,085	35,875
1961	51,138	—	1,343	52,481
1962	58,250	—	726	58,976
1963	40,238	4,454	6,482	51,174
		<i>Value (£'000)</i>		
1960	2,218	84	80	2,382
1961	3,077	—	45	3,122
1962	3,321	—	25	3,346
1963	2,189	415	242	2,846



The decorticated groundnuts were shipped mainly to Italy and Britain; the oil and meal all to Britain.

Other exports include palm kernels, shipped to Britain; dried fish, shipped to Sierra Leone; and hides, shipped to France. Details are given in Table 5A, page 129.

Recorded re-exports were valued at £91,000 in 1962 and £112,000 in 1963, but a volume of goods passes over the frontier into Senegal and beyond without being recorded. The current value of the unrecorded trade is estimated very roughly at £500,000 per year c.i.f. There are also unrecorded exports from Senegal into Gambia, of which the value has not been estimated.

### IMPORTS

Imports are handled largely by eight major firms: one British, one Gambian of Lebanese origin, one Indian and five French. Seven of these firms are also the buying agents of the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board for groundnuts. A number of merchants, chiefly Lebanese, import textiles and various consumer goods. The importers maintain their own retail organisations and also supply wholesale to retailers, who are mainly Lebanese, Mauretanians or Moroccans, but the number of Gambian traders is believed to be slowly increasing. The major firms are tending to limit their retailing activity to concentrate on import and wholesale business.

Recent import figures are as follows:

<i>Imports into Gambia</i>				(£'000)
<i>Year</i>		<i>Total Imports</i>	<i>Re-exports</i>	<i>Net Imports</i>
1960	. . .	3,221	265	2,956
1961	. . .	4,572	142	4,430
1962	. . .	4,481	91	4,390
1963	. . .	4,230	112	4,118

The chief imports in 1962 were fabrics (£710,000), rice (£470,000), motor vehicles and parts (£236,000), machinery except electrical (£222,000), bags and sacks (£162,000), petroleum products (£161,000), ready-made clothing (£151,000), sugar (£136,000), cigarettes and tobacco (£119,000), medicines (£118,000), kola nuts (£108,000) and radio sets (£106,000). The pattern in 1963 was similar. Fuller details are given in Table 5B, page 130.

### INTERNAL TRADE

Most of the significant retail shops in Bathurst and up country are operated by the firms mentioned above or by individual Lebanese, Mauretanians and Moroccans. There are busy markets in Bathurst,



Basse, Brikama and elsewhere, in which the stall-holders are Gambians or immigrants from Senegal. Market transactions in many goods are conducted in small "lots" valued at one penny, three-pence, sixpence or one shilling, price changes being effected by changing the size of the lot. There are also many small village shops and many itinerant traders conducting barter deals, mainly in local produce.

## *Chapter 6: Production*

### LAND USE

#### *Tenure*

In Bathurst most of the land is privately owned under freehold, but the area of crown land increases as sites suitable for building become available on reclaimed land.

In Kombo St. Mary most of the land is Crown land. Much of it is farmed by local residents on customary tenure, but areas ready for development are demarcated and leased by the Government for residential and industrial building. Most of the building leases are for 21 years with option for renewal for a further 21, but there is no statutory limitation and leases up to 99 years have been granted. During the period under review consideration was given to the laying out of an area for industrial development and to the possibility of allocating sites for development as hotels and as winter residences for intending residents from overseas. Meanwhile extensions of the existing schemes of parcellation were prepared. (See also under "Lands, Planning and Housing" in Chapter 7.)

In the remainder of the country land tenure is regulated by the Protectorate Lands Ordinance, which was designed to preserve the customary rights of the inhabitants in the land and regulate the interests which can be acquired by outsiders. In effect the land is held by the District Authorities in trust for the inhabitants of the District. Other persons can obtain leases of sites for commercial and other approved purposes but there is no freehold.

Discussion took place latterly on the merits of confirming the rights of individual farmers over agricultural land to which improvements had been made or might be made, and it is possible that some modification of the present arrangements may be made before long.

*Land Utilisation*

The following figures, based on topographical surveys made years ago, give a rough idea of the types of land in Gambia, outside Bathurst and environs:

<i>Type of Land</i>	<i>sq. miles</i>
Mangrove swamps, open . . . . .	173
Mangrove swamps, closed . . . . .	61
Salt flat swamps . . . . .	129
Fresh water swamps . . . . .	265
Uncultivated savannah . . . . .	1,014
Forest parks . . . . .	156
Upland cultivable areas, built-up areas, etc. . . . .	2,180
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>3,978</u>

The “fresh water swamps” include swamps which are fresh all the year round and those which are fresh only during the rains. They constitute the areas cultivated with rice or believed to be suitable for rice cultivation. Rice cultivation was greatly expanded in swamp areas during the 1950's with the construction of access causeways and footbridges, but during the period under review no funds were allocated to this purpose.

During the past few years the chief advance in utilisation of agricultural land has been the increasing use of ox-drawn equipment for upland farming, from facilities provided by the ex-ploughing schools described below. Improved seed varieties and application of fertilisers are also becoming recognised by farmers as means of increasing production.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERIES PRODUCTION

So far as can be judged the Gambian man farmer cultivates on average something over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres and the woman about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acres. If these figures are correct, it means that about 300,000 acres (say 450 square miles) are under cultivation each year. The men grow groundnuts and either sorghum or millet; the women grow rice, garden crops, and some groundnuts. The cycle of farming is best described as a system of five years crop rotation, millets generally alternating with groundnuts, followed by a much longer period of fallow, during which the land reverts to bush and the depleted fertility is partly restored. Experts assess that this period of regeneration should generally be as much as fifteen years, making a complete cycle of twenty years and implying that only one-quarter of the cultivated uplands would be in use at any one time. Manuring by means of tethered cattle is employed on part of the farms.



The light sandy soils away from the riverside swamps are the area of groundnut farming. Sorghum or millet are planted largely on land newly cleared or on areas manured by cattle. Some light upland soils of poor fertility are used for "findo" (digitaria). The riverside swamps and creekside swamps and some low-lying lands watered by run-off form the rice-growing area, the main rice region being the middle river between the Trans-Gambia Highway and Georgetown. Plots around the houses, fertilised by household rubbish, are farmed with cassava and maize. There are a few dry-season gardens, watered from streams or shallow wells, in which shallots, tomatoes, okra and peppers are grown.

Climatic conditions are moderately favourable in all three seasons 1961/62, 1962/63 and 1963/64, although rainfall in both 1962 and 1963 was rather below average. This meant that there was no repetition of the severe floods experienced in 1961, in Upper River Division, which led to some shortage of food there during 1962, but it limited the output of groundnuts, which it had been hoped would by now have risen well above 80,000 tons.

### *Groundnuts*

Virtually all Gambian farmers depend for their income predominantly on groundnuts (peanuts), which are sown in June/July and harvested in October/November. The nuts are then threshed by hand on the farms and are marketed from mid-December to March. The crop is raised entirely by peasant farming: there are no plantations.

Since the war, during which groundnut farming necessarily fell off, output has been increasing steadily but rather slowly, as the following figures show:

#### *Output of Groundnuts in Shell Five-year Averages*

	<i>tons</i>
1945/46 to 1949/50 . . . . .	52,400
1950/51 to 1954/55 . . . . .	64,000
1955/56 to 1959/60 . . . . .	71,500
1960/61 to 1962/63 (3 years) . . . . .	79,000

Current output of just under 80,000 tons represents roughly one ton per adult male farmer. Yields vary considerably but analysis by the Government research experts of recorded yields from field trials suggest that the average yield is now between 900 and 1,000 lb. per acre. This indicates that the area under groundnuts is slightly under 200,000 acres.

Gambian farmers are supplemented by an inflow of seasonal immigrants from Senegal and Guinea, known as "strange farmers," who come to Gambia in the spring for the express purpose of cul-



tivating a farm of groundnuts and on departure purchasing cloth and other requirements in the relatively cheap Gambian market to take home. They normally lodge with a Gambian farmer, who provides accommodation, food and land, the "strange farmer" in return working a given number of days on his host's farm. Ten years ago there were as many as 20,000 of these immigrants but their number has declined. Registrations in 1962 were 5,960 and in 1963 were 5,726. Some of the "strange farmers" remain in Gambia and contribute to the immigrant population mentioned earlier.

Formerly the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board operated a scheme of seed distribution. It proved very costly and was wound up in 1961 in favour of the scheme for erection of village seed stores, which is described below. Farmers are now responsible for reserving their own seed. During the change-over there were some instances of seed shortage, but by 1963 the community had settled down to the new arrangements and there were practically no reports of inadequate seed supply.

In 1962 the crop started very promisingly but did not develop quite up to expectations. Insect infestation was not serious but there was a high incidence of black and mouldy nuts, particularly in the Niamina areas of MacCarthy Island Division. In 1963 the late start of the rains delayed planting and encouraged weed growth. A mid-season break in the rains enabled farmers to catch up with their weeding. Damage from Rosette disease and Army-worm were unusually mild.

"Oxenisation," on which great hopes are placed as a means of increasing production and at the same time maintaining fertility, has been making steady progress. A farmer using ox-drawn equipment can cultivate four or five times the area of a hand-cultivated farm. At the same time the Senegal 28/206 variety of seed, introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1959, has been gradually gaining popularity. Besides being a high yielder, this variety is semi-erect and therefore well suited to the use of ox-drawn machinery. Less encouraging has been the slow acceptance by farmers of fertilisers. "Fison's 36" was introduced by the Department in 1959 with sales of 20 tons. At the recommended rate of application this quantity is sufficient for only about 3,000 acres.

The producer price of groundnuts has remained for the last four seasons at £27 per ton, a price involving an element of subsidy in the 1962/63 and 1963/64 seasons. It has always been the policy of the Board since its establishment in 1949 to maintain a uniform

producer price throughout Gambia. In neighbouring Senegal the buying organisation adopts the contrary policy of varying the price from area to area to allow for the cost of haulage.

### *Palm Kernels*

A secondary export product is palm kernels, derived mainly from the Western Division, for which the Board maintained its producer price at £30 per ton. Exports in 1961–62 were 2,088 tons and in 1962–63 were 2,114 tons (GOMB figures). The existing palms are more or less wild, but during the period under review a pilot scheme for popularising cultivated oil palms was started.

### *Rice*

Rice has now superseded millets in most of Gambia as the principal crop for local consumption. Aerial surveys of potential rice lands, carried out some years ago, suggested that up to 200,000 acres might be available; but there has not yet been a close estimate of the acreage actually grown or of the output, which observers place at anything between 15,000 and 30,000 tons of paddy (three tons of paddy produce about two tons of rice as pounded in the houses, considerably less when milled and polished mechanically). Excepting the Government rice area at Sapu, the rice is grown almost entirely by women and mainly in small plots, which can technically be classed under five headings:

<i>Type of Rice Farm</i>	<i>Estimated yield lb. of paddy per acre</i>
A. Low-lying upland ("banta faro"), broadcast seed	400–800
B. Low-lying upland ("banta faro"), transplanted .	1,000
C. Rainfed swamp ("faro"), transplanted . .	1,400
D. Tidal river swamp ("faro"), transplanted . .	1,400–2,000
E. Deep swamp, floating . . . . .	Variable

Yields of 1,686 lb. per acre in 1962 and of 1,608 lb. per acre in 1963 were obtained from the Government area at Sapu, which is mechanically cultivated with modern techniques. Sapu includes a small rice mill and two portable rice mills were operated in 1962 and 1963 in the principal rice-growing districts, but most of the paddy is still pounded by hand from day to day as required.

Conditions were generally about average in 1962 and 1963, though rainfall was rather low for most of the rain-fed areas. The use of fertilisers on rice is small but increasing (16 tons in 1962, 22 tons in 1963) and improved seed varieties are accepted. Assistance given by men to their women rice growers has tended to increase, but efforts to encourage men to cultivate their own rice farms seem to have been as yet quite ineffective.



### *Cereals*

Output of the traditional food crops—sorghum and millet grown by men and “findo” (digitaria) grown by women—seems to be declining, for reasons analysed by Miss M. D. Haswell in her study described in Chapter 13 under “Research.” Crops in 1963 suffered in some areas from soil erosion and weed growth.

### *Other Subsistence Crops*

The “back garden” and “dry season garden” crops include cassava, maize, beans, perennial cotton (mainly in Upper River), shallots, peppers and vegetables. It was reported that, since the opening of the all-season South Bank road, production of maize and cassava in hitherto inaccessible areas had been stimulated and that in some places maize was for the first time being cultivated as a field crop. Production of vegetables in the Kombo is also reported to have shown a marked increase, and a Government-sponsored co-operative vegetable nursery garden was started in 1963 near Serekunda. Nevertheless most of the vegetables seen in the Bathurst markets are still the produce imported from Senegal or Europe.

### *Livestock*

The Gambia river swamps provide good natural grazing and cattle of the testse-resistant “Ndama” type are abundant. During 1962 the first complete census of livestock since 1951 was taken by the Veterinary Department and revealed a substantial increase in the national herd over earlier figures:

#### *Recent Livestock Counts*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1948	98,700	42,300	62,800	n.a.
1951	122,500	50,500	75,500	2,620
1958	143,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1962	182,000	54,000	94,000	2,000

Further particulars from the 1962 census are given in Table 6D, page 132.

From the great excess of female over male cattle it is clear that, contrary to what has often been said the majority of young bulls are slaughtered at a reasonably early age. Nevertheless it is true that herds of cattle are regarded rather as a “store of value” than as a truly productive asset. Much of the cattle for slaughter in Bathurst has to be found from Senegal and beyond; little is done to improve milk production, which is estimated at no more than 15 gallons a year per cow; and the main use of herds is to act as manuring agents to upland farms. Sheep and goats are reared for slaughter chiefly



on ceremonial and festive occasions; very few are brought to the recognised markets. Pigs are bred almost entirely in the Western Division for the Bathurst market. Slaughter figures, so far as they are available, are given in Table 6C, page 131.

### *Forests*

Of the 156 square miles (10,000 acres) of forest parks mentioned above, about one-third (37,000 acres) are scheduled as "protected forests" and the remainder as "production forests." No new areas were scheduled during the period. Local Authorities continued to provide part-time Forest Badge Messengers to assist in administering the parks.

Probably the most important single product of the bush is the rhun palm, widely used in construction. They are protected by Local Authorities, but figures of fellings are not made available. Firewood, with its product charcoal, poles and bamboos are also of importance to the economy.

### *Marine Fisheries*

The West African coast from Cape Verde to Guinea is reputed to be one of the richest areas of the Atlantic for inshore and deep-sea fishing, including tuna. As yet, however, Gambia derives little benefit from this resource, since its fishermen using locally made sailing canoes are limited to fishing the estuarial and coastal waters with the traditional cast-lines and cast-nets. Their operations are adequate to keep the markets of Bathurst and neighbouring centres well supplied with fresh and dried fish and to provide for the small export trade in smoked fish which is described below. A rough survey made during the wet season of 1962 of the fish reaching Bathurst markets suggested that the total catch, excluding fish smoked for export, was normally not more than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons a day. It was obtained by about 50 canoes, each working perhaps three days a week. During the dry season the fleet is considerably augmented by larger canoes, operated by seasonal immigrants from Senegal, who also fish for lobsters (crawfish) and handle the collection of oysters.

By far the most prolific fish is the shad or West African herring (*ethmalosa fimbriata*), known as "bonga." It shoals chiefly in the coastal waters of Western Division. Besides being eaten fresh, it is dried for local consumption and for consignment up River, and is smoked for export to Sierra Leone. The smoking takes place in hutments on the beach, and output is steady with, on the whole, a tendency to increase:

<i>Export of Smoked Fish (tons)</i>					
1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
312	227	470	359	419	430

The value was recorded in 1962 at about £75 per ton. There are also exports of dried cockles amounting to about 45 tons a year valued at around £60 per ton.

Other marine fish which reach Bathurst market in quantity are grey-mullet, corvina and tilapia. The choicest eating fish are the threadfin or Spanish fish ("Kujali") and various types of otolith, known as Ladyfish. Flat-fish and lobsters are also caught, and constitute a potential export to Europe and North America, once cold storage becomes available. Interest in this enterprise was displayed during the period by several operators from overseas but so far no project has come into effect.

### *River Fisheries*

Estuarial species, such as Spanish fish, grey-mullet and corvina, are found up to more than 100 miles up the River. In the fresh water reaches higher up, fish is plentiful but, except for the tiger fish, mostly small and not very tasty. The commonest species are various catfish, tilapia (which also frequent the swamps and cause serious damage to rice seedlings), mormyrs, characin and polypterus. Fishing is conducted from canoes but operators are few and the catch does not seem to be very significant.

### *Sporting Fisheries*

The coastal and estuarial waters of Gambia provide a very rewarding field for the amateur angler; a great variety of species may be successfully played on normal beach tackle. The finest sport is provided by tarpon, of which specimens in the 100 lb. class have been caught from the Atlantic beach, and from bone-fish described as "the gamest fish, weight for weight, that swims." Trolling from a boat also offers exceptional sport among the barracuda, caranx, snappers and mackerel. Up the River the tiger fish provides the best sport, being caught either bottom fishing with natural bait or spinning from a boat with a spoon.

Fishing for sport is as yet virtually limited to local overseas residents, but it is hoped in due course to popularise Gambia as a centre for visiting anglers.

## GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY SERVICES

### *Ministry of Agriculture*

The Ministry included Departments of Agriculture, Veterinary Services and Co-operation, and was also responsible for Fisheries, though there was no special fisheries staff during the period. It was



styled "Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources" until the 1963 re-organisation, when mining and certain other functions were transferred to other Ministries, and it became Ministry of Agriculture. Three Ministers occupied the post during the period: the Hon. Michael Baldeh to May 1962; the Hon. Musa Dabo to October 1963; and the Hon. Amang Kanyi thereafter.

The establishment of the Department of Agriculture consisted of a Director, Assistant Director, 20 senior professional and technical officers and about 60 technical and extension staff, plus clerical and ancillary staff. The Veterinary section had a total establishment of 47, headed by an officer on secondment from Ghana in the absence of a qualified Gambian veterinary surgeon. The Department of Co-operation had a staff of 34 at the end of 1963.

The cost of personal emoluments of all branches amounts to about £108,000 in 1964 and other charges to about £104,000, excluding self-balancing services.

### *"Oxenisation"*

The efforts to introduce mixed farming, started in 1955 and described in earlier reports, were intensified in 1962-63, during which five new ox-ploughing schools were built. Two new schools are planned for 1964.

<i>Growth of Ox-ploughing Schools</i>							
							<i>Number of schools</i>
<i>Year</i>							<i>(end year)</i>
1961	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
1962	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
1963	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
1964 (projected)	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
							<i>Pupils</i>
							129
							182
							236
							300

Sales of ox-ploughs were 90 in 1962 and 139 in 1963 and of ox-carts 60 in 1962 and 130 in 1963.

### *Mechanisation*

"Oxenisation," apart from its own merits, may be regarded in areas suited to mechanisation as a step in the transition from hand cultivation to fully mechanised agriculture, of which a prerequisite is trained fitter-mechanics and after-sales service in rural areas. Meanwhile the Department continued to offer from its base at Sapu a contract tractor-ploughing service to expand rice production in the areas of greatest potential. The earlier tractor-ploughing service provided on credit was changed in 1961 to a system of prepayment. This resulted in a sharp decline from an average of 1,250 acres ploughed annually during 1954-60 to no more than 104 acres in 1961. In 1962 there was some advance to 300 acres and in 1963 to

320 acres, but for 1964 it is expected that the newly introduced arrangements for supervised credit under the co-operative movement will provide an incentive and a target of 3,000 acres has been set.

### *Seed Improvement*

By the end of 1963, 80 village seed stores had been built under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme initiated about the time that GOMB decided to wind up its seed distribution. It is planned to erect a further 25 in 1964 and annually thereafter. The department and the villages co-operate in the construction of the stores and the department supplies insecticide free of charge. Farmers place their seed in store in December/January and withdraw it in May shortly before the first rains. Arrangements are being discussed for relieving the department of responsibility for the opening and closing of stores and transferring it to the Local Authorities. The average number of bags deposited in 1963 was something over 200 bags of about 130 lb. in each store and the average intake was estimated at about 75 per cent of capacity.

### *Rice Specialist*

This officer, posted at Jenoi Agricultural Station under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, was engaged mainly in testing new varieties and experimenting with different fertilisers, besides giving demonstrations and instruction. The project of training youths in rice-growing at Jenoi proved to be of limited value, since the trainees on return to their villages failed in general to overcome the deep-rooted antipathy of men to engage in rice growing.

### *Forestry*

Activity was concentrated in three forest parks near Brikama with an aggregate acreage of 2,030 acres. To date some 600 acres of "gmelina" and teak plantation have been established under a scheme financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and a further 1,000 acres are planned during the next three years. An interesting feature of the scheme has been the introduction of a dual land use pattern, with upland rice cultivation and "taungya" groundnut farming in the newly planted areas during the first two years of the tree crop. This has proved popular with the local farmers and has effected a considerable saving in plantation weeding and nursery costs. The hay remaining after the harvesting of the "taungya" farms has contributed to sustaining soil fertility in the nursery. In the 1963 season, however, there were a number of "bad"



farms, where the original farmer handed his area over to a colleague, who proved unequal to the task of keeping the increased area properly weeded, with adverse results to the seedling trees.

These re-afforested forest parks, being only 20 miles from Bathurst on the trunk road, have easy access to a good market for all types of forest produce. Marketing of timber is still on a very small scale but after a few years it is hoped it will increase spectacularly.

#### *Pest Control and Produce Inspection*

The Pest Control Section, besides its work on groundnuts, carries out plant inspection and quarantine and the disinfestation of commercial stores. Its main duties lie in the inspection of groundnuts at the buying stations and in the distribution of insecticide for stored nuts. The loss of nuts due to insect feeding is computed to have fallen to 1.2 per cent in 1962/63 compared with nearly 4 per cent ten years ago, involving losses of £30,000 against at least £90,000 a year.

#### *Publicity and Propaganda*

An outstanding feature of the programme of Radio Gambia, described in Chapter 12, has been "Agric Bantaba," introduced by the Department of Agriculture, which proved very popular (a "bantaba" is a sort of communal settee, upon which farmers rest after the day's work and discuss village affairs). This feature included talks and discussions on ox-ploughing, mixed farming, soil conservation, fertilisers, rice, oil palms, economic fruit trees and similar subjects. Posters and notices were also distributed.

During 1963 farmers and schoolchildren were invited to visit the research projects at Yundum, described in Chapter 13. Although the response was slow at first, the staff were encouraged by remarks to the effect: "Do you know, Mr. Manager, that many Gambians consider your agricultural experiments to be a waste of time and money? I think I was one of them. But, having taken a good look at Yundum on Saturday and having received convincing answers to all my questions, I am now prepared to preach anywhere that your experiments give good value."

#### *Livestock Improvement*

The Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for livestock improvement was terminated in 1961 and not renewed. Yundum farm maintains a small herd of cattle for manuring purposes, and the Veterinary Department maintains a herd for serum, but so far it has not been considered useful to introduce breeding stock. A scheme

for improvement of poultry (which according to the census figures has fallen off in numbers since 1951, due no doubt to Newcastle disease) is to be started in 1964.

### *Veterinary*

The headquarters of the department are at Abuko, twelve miles from Bathurst. It maintained five field stations and seven substations. Each field unit consists of an assistant, a senior inspector and four or five inspectors. The Essau station combined the duties of quarantine station for trade cattle with routine inspections over five districts. Difficulties in recruitment of staff continued.

Of the diseases attacking cattle, haemorrhagic septicaemia, which has been on the increase for some years, continued to top the list of outbreaks. It proved necessary to start mass inoculations against it, as is shown by the figures in Table 6E, page 132.

Rinderpest has been kept well under control in recent years and there has been no outbreak since 1961. Far from being complacent, however, the department has taken vigorous measures throughout the period both to prevent its re-introduction and to protect cattle against unexpected outbreaks. Gambia has been asked to participate in a joint West African campaign for the eradication of rinderpest, which is designed to reach this area in 1965.

Efforts were made to induce cattle-owners to take advantage of a free spraying service against ticks, provided by the department, but generally they proved indifferent. Little use was made either of a spraying machine installed at Yundum or of the field service.

Economically one of the most important diseases in Gambia is Newcastle disease of poultry. Several outbreaks occurred and in some villages the whole poultry population was wiped out. Unfortunately the public was reluctant to notify cases of the disease, so that many affected areas remained untreated. During 1962 inoculations numbered 14,372, but progress slowed down in 1963, when staff was engaged in the census of livestock.

In general relations with livestock-owners were happy. Advice and help from the department was increasingly sought and the immunisation campaign was welcomed.

### THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Perhaps the main hope of stimulating a significant advance in the economy of Gambia lies in the co-operative movement, which has grown spectacularly since the programme of development was started



in 1956 under a new Registrar (Mr. A. L. Mackintosh), transferred from Nigeria. In that year the first four marketing societies were registered. This growth is illustrated by the following figures:

<i>Groundnut buying by the Co-operative Movement</i>			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons bought</i>	<i>Percentage of total crop</i>	<i>Buying Stations</i>
1959/60 . . .	2,285	4.3	5
1960/61 . . .	5,090	6.7	12
1961/62 . . .	10,579	12.5	21
1962/63 . . .	11,970	15.9	29

The movement has not been tempted by success to over-expand, and in 1962 a halt was called to the registration of new societies to enable supervisory staff to be adequately trained and the finances of societies to be consolidated.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has far more responsible duties than his title suggests. He administers the Co-operative Societies Ordinance and subsidiary legislation. During the period his staff consisted of three Assistant Registrars and 18 inspectors.

#### *The Gambia Central Co-operative Banking and Marketing Union*

This union is the apex organisation of the co-operative movement and handles almost all the banking and marketing business of the societies. During 1962 the union took a notable step forward when it acquired two important freehold properties in a commanding position in Bathurst for its main offices and stores. This enables it to increase its accounting staff and to improve its efficiency in the rendering of prompt and accurate statements and accounts to member-societies. A branch was established in Kuntaur. The union also purchased during the period several redundant stores and other property from the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board at reasonable cost.

Seasonal crop finance of £120,000 was obtained in the 1962/63 season by overdrafts on hypothecation from the Bank of West Africa: it is expected that the sum in 1963/64 will be not less than £160,000. Cash loans to members of societies, mainly for subsistence credit, amounted to £88,000 in 1962 and £114,000 in 1963. In addition a quantity of seednuts was issued. About one-half of the finance was derived from Government-guaranteed overdrafts and from a Government loan; the balance was met by societies from their own funds. Repayment was generally satisfactory.

The union's surplus stood at £31,600 at the end of its financial year 1961/62 and at £49,700 at the end of 1962/63.

#### *Other Societies*

The whole Western Division and most of the area Kaur-Kuntaur on the North Bank and Georgetown-Bansang on the South Bank

is covered by produce marketing societies, serving 303 villages in 1963. During 1962–63 development was concentrated mainly on consolidating progress and no additions were made to the number of district societies, though membership of existing societies increased by about 20 per cent to over 19,000. Expansion to cover the whole country is planned for 1964–65. Apart from the produce societies, there are a few credit and supply societies among women and small traders.

During 1963 credit was, for the first time, given in some areas to finance the tractor-ploughing of rice lands. This was the first step towards expanding rice cultivation through the co-operative movement. Plans were also made for possible medium-term financing of purchases of oxen and ox-drawn equipment.

#### MINING AND QUARRYING

Gambia has few proved mineral resources. Ilmenite (titaniferous iron sands,  $\text{FeTiO}_3$ ) was mined some years ago on the Atlantic coast. Surveys for oil were carried out and test bores sunk not far from Bathurst in 1959 by an international oil exploration concern, but the bores were abandoned. During 1962–63, however, the concern returned to carry out under-sea surveys in the continental shelf. It is understood that the results were indecisive.

A little building stone is quarried from the Government quarries in Kombo, but most permanent building is carried out in cement blocks and quarrying is limited to crushed stone, gravel and up-country to laterite for road construction. Improvement to quarrying equipment is planned for 1964. There are no commercial quarries nor are the quarrying resources promising. Basalt chips for construction of the trunk road had to be brought by lorry from Dakar.

Deposits of marine shells are exploited by individuals. The shells are burned to produce “lasso” lime. They were laid successfully during the period as surfacing on Bathurst streets and on the trunk road.

#### INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS

The largest single item of industrial development in Gambia to date was the construction during 1962–63 of the new groundnut oil mill and refinery of Messrs. Denton Refineries Ltd. near Bathurst. Work on a second improved mill is in progress next door. In the past the local oil mills produced only small quantities of crude groundnut oil, mainly for local consumption. When the new installations are



in full operation, roughly half the country's groundnut output will be exported in the form of oil: the other half will continue to be shipped as decorticated nuts from the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board's plants at the river ports of Kaur and Kuntaur.

The only other industrial undertakings are some small aerated water plants. Development in this field is planned for 1964. Meanwhile there was some advance during the period in garaging and other service industries, though these will seem to lag behind the country's needs.

The old-established boat-building craft at Bathurst and Barra was maintained during 1962-63. The craftsmen repair and replace the sailing cutters, which are still in use for transporting groundnuts in the lower reaches of the River. Sailing canoes and small fishing canoes are also constructed.

Among the handcrafts which can be purchased as souvenirs of a visit to Gambia are jewellery, wood-carvings, hand-woven cloth strips, leather-covered articles, crocodile and snake-skins and basket-work. The UNESCO expert, whose work is mentioned in Chapter 7, was impressed by the potentialities for developing the hand pottery craft in Upper River Division.

## *Chapter 7: Social Services*

### EDUCATION

#### *Ministerial*

At the beginning of 1962 education and welfare were the responsibility of one ministry (Minister, the Hon. E. D. N'Jie). Welfare became a responsibility of the newly created Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in May 1962 (Minister, the Hon. Y. Samba) but reverted in October 1963 to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Minister, the Hon. A. Camara). The ministry is in course of integration, and the duties of secretary to the ministry and Director of Education are carried out by the same official. The non-teaching staff comprises an Assistant Director, seven Education Officers, the Social Welfare Officer, secretary-accountant and junior staff. The teaching establishment is about 450, to which must be added the staff of Gambia High School and approximately 80 teachers in Mission schools, who are not in the Government establishment.

*General*

A new Education Ordinance, which has been described as “a charter for the future development of educational facilities in Gambia and of its teaching profession,” was enacted in July 1963, and fresh Regulations were made under it. The principal purposes of the legislation were to embody the principle of ministerial control, to replace the Board of Education by an Advisory Council and to modernise the legislative framework.

The objective of 1962–63 was to implement the policy on education set out early in 1961 (Sessional Paper 1/61). This entailed building one new primary school in Bathurst and 20 new classrooms in the provinces, together with teachers’ quarters. It is now possible to offer every child in Bathurst a place in primary school: outside Bathurst nine new schools were opened and 31 classes added to existing schools during the period. In July 1962 the Government assumed control of the former District Authority schools. Post-primary capacity is not yet sufficient to absorb the output of the primary schools: the immediate priority is for post-primary schools of a vocational character for provincial pupils. In Bathurst the Government and independent secondary schools were supplemented by post-primary classes run by the Bathurst Town Council for pupils unable to secure entry to the schools.

Assistance was received from outside agencies. UNESCO provided a specialist in arts and crafts instruction for Yundum College in 1962–63 and an Adviser on Technical Training for two years from autumn 1962. The Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan sent a technical instructor during 1961/62 and a teacher in rural science in 1962. Under the Fulbright Foundation an instructor in physical education was seconded to Yundum College in 1962. The British Voluntary Service Overseas scheme continued to send two students each year for attachment to Yundum College and they were joined in 1962/63 by two students to instruct at Gambia High School. In 1963, a volunteer was attached to the Forests branch for field work. Latterly a teacher under the graduate volunteer scheme was attached to Yundum College to teach rural science. Groups of United States students visited Gambia under the “Operation Cross-roads” scheme in 1962 and again in 1963 and helped to build classrooms at Yundum primary school.

Upon the withdrawal in March 1962 of the British Council Representative in Gambia, the Council’s library and centre was handed over to Government and came under control of the ministry. The Council has continued to supply books and periodicals.



Numerous visitors were received during the period, several of whom were connected with the United Nations and its specialised agencies. In March 1963 Gambia was host country for the annual meeting of the West African Examinations Council.

### *Primary Education*

There are now 70 primary schools in Gambia, of which five include post-primary sections. Of the 16 schools in Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary, eight are former voluntary agency schools, taken over by the Government under the Local Agreement of 1945: they are financed and staffed entirely by the Government but managed by committees on which denominational interests, Christian and Moslem, have majority representation. Of the remainder five are non-denominational Government schools and three are private Mission schools.

The 54 schools in the provinces comprise 40 Government schools, many being the former District Authority schools, 13 Catholic and one Anglican. The salaries of qualified staff in the Mission schools are reimbursed by the Government. Fees of 10s. a year are charged in all Government primary schools.

Pupils are admitted to primary school at the age of six and after six years of schooling take the Common Entrance examination. In the provincial schools entry at the age of six has not yet become universal and in some cases the age is considerably higher. In Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary about 20 per cent of the school leavers gain admission to grammar schools and the examination is used also for selection of entrants to the secondary modern schools. In the provinces some of the school leavers gain admission to the grammar schools in Bathurst and about 60 pupils a year are admitted to Armitage School, Georgetown; this accounts for about 25 per cent of leavers. The demand for primary education varies greatly from area to area in the provinces, some schools receiving poor support at present.

The following are the recent figures of enrolment in primary schools:

<i>1960/61</i>	<i>1961/62</i>	<i>1962/63</i>	<i>1963/64</i>
7,047	7,663	9,430	10,517

### *Secondary Education*

There are now three secondary grammar schools offering full secondary courses leading to the School Certificate, all in Bathurst, and Armitage School at Georgetown, which provides a five-year course and is in process of being developed into a full secondary

grammar school. There are two secondary modern schools, Crab Island, Bathurst, and Latrikunda, offering a four-year course, and a number of post-primary classes in primary schools.

Gambia High School, which opened in 1959, absorbed two Methodist schools and the Bathurst School of Science. It is independent, co-educational and non-denominational, and is controlled by a Board of Governors. With the exception of staff quarters and playing fields the excellent new buildings are complete and the pupils moved to the new site early in 1962. The sixth form classes were started in 1960 and in September 1963 there were 38 sixth form pupils, of whom five were girls. Eight pupils sat advanced level subjects in 1962 obtaining 10 passes, and 12 sat in 1963, obtaining 19 passes.

The other two secondary grammar schools are the Catholic Mission schools, St. Augustine's for boys and St. Joseph's for girls.

In the School Certificate examination of June 1963, 81 candidates from these three schools were entered: 71 obtained School Certificates and the remainder General Certificates. Government has awarded overseas scholarships to all sixth form pupils who have attained an acceptable standard in the School Certificate examination.

Armitage school, which had 255 pupils in 1963, of whom 50 were girls, provides full boarding accommodation. Its pupils do not yet sit the School Certificate, but development to full secondary grammar school standard has been planned for 1964/65. The pupils keep up a wide range of extra-curricular activities, including scout and guide troops and a Red Cross unit.

Crab Island school, which opened in 1958 and incorporated several existing units, had 709 pupils in 1963, of whom 285 were girls, in 20 classes. Besides its four-year course it provides a variety of semi-vocational courses. Latrikunda school, opened in 1962 with the transfer of the post-primary classes from Bakau and Serekunda, had 293 pupils, of whom 44 were girls, in 1963. It provides a four-year course and has limited domestic science courses available. Rural studies facilities are good, but the projected woodwork and craft courses await the posting of a trained teacher.

Tuition fees in Bathurst are £9 per year at Gambia High School and £6 at the Catholic schools: pupils provide their own books and school uniform. The Government awards twenty scholarships a year to pupils entering secondary grammar schools and awards are made also by the Bathurst Town Council and the Gambia War Memorial Fund. Fees at Armitage School are £7 10s. 0d. per year for board



and tuition: they are usually paid by the pupil's Area Council, which recovers from the parents according to means. Fees at the secondary modern schools and post-primary classes are £3 per year.

Recent figures of enrolment in secondary education are:

<i>1960/61</i>	<i>1961/62</i>	<i>1962/63</i>	<i>1963/64</i>
1,564	1,954	2,576	2,608

### *Teacher Training*

Yundum College, 15 miles from Bathurst, now admits 60 students, men and women, each year, who are selected by examination and interview. Those who have completed a secondary grammar course undergo two years training and other entrants three years. In July 1963 45 students qualified. Students in residence in September 1963 numbered 150, of whom 18 were women. Whilst at college the students receive an allowance, from which they contribute towards board and lodging.

Both students and qualified teachers may undergo training overseas. Six teachers attended a one-year course in Britain in 1963 under the Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary scheme. Others were in New Zealand and Nigeria.

### *Vocational Training*

The Technical School in Bathurst provides classes in carpentry, joinery, metalwork and elementary mechanics. The woodwork class is of long standing: it provides a course of five years, of which the last two consist of in-service training, with the Public Works Department when places are available. The annual intake is six and there were 28 students at the end of 1963. The metalwork class started in 1962 and ran for eighteen months with 20 students. Four of these are continuing their training with the intention of becoming assistant instructors. A further course is to begin early in 1964 but, as a result of the report by a UNESCO expert, the main function of this section of the school is, for the present, to be the provision of in-service upgrading courses for a variety of skills within the mechanical trades, each course being of short duration.

The Clerical School, after more than one break due to staff problems, re-opened in 1963 with 32 students. The first course, consisting of typing and office procedure, was planned to last for nine months.

### *Adult Education*

In Bathurst adult literacy classes are held in the evenings, run by voluntary effort. Attempts are being made to extend the classes to Kombo St. Mary and further afield.

Homecraft classes for women are run at nine centres in the provinces by the Domestic Science Organiser, being staffed by women workers recruited from Bathurst. They operate during the dry season and last for five months (January to May).

### *Overseas Scholarships and Bursaries*

Apart from the staff training arrangements described in Chapter 2, page 25, there are some 50 Government-sponsored students being trained overseas under schemes financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds. During 1962-63 37 students held Government scholarships at universities, 19 in Britain or Ireland and 18 at Fourah Bay College, the University College of Sierra Leone. There were also 13 students at universities or higher technical courses in Britain with the assistance of bursaries valued at £200 per year. One student was admitted to a United States university under the ASPAU scheme and one to Fourah Bay under United States A.I.D.

Eight students completed degree courses during 1963 and eight new scholarships were awarded.

### *Training for the Blind*

Arrangements were put in hand during 1963 to establish a rural training centre for blind persons near Georgetown. The centre will be under the sponsorship of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind and will for the first three years be financed by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The centre is to provide a nine months' course in farming and rural pursuits for about 20 blind young men. The Department of Education is to assume administrative responsibility for the centre and has seconded a qualified teacher, who recently returned from a special blind training course in Nigeria, to be warden of the centre.

### *Miscellaneous*

A feature of most ceremonial occasions in Bathurst is the part played by schoolchildren. They march behind the banner of their school, excellently turned out in uniform dress and very well disciplined. Squads of schoolchildren, numbering some five thousand, formed an important part of the march-past at the celebrations in Bathurst of full internal self-government in October 1963.

Further statistics of education are given in Table 7A, page 133.



## SOCIAL WELFARE

*Government*

The Social Welfare Officer, now again under the Ministry of Education, has a wide range of functions, which would be carried out in a larger country by several agencies. He forms the link between the Government and voluntary organisations, whether sporting, cultural or social, and is called upon to promote and co-ordinate their activities. For the celebrations of full internal self-government he organised the dancing and drumming groups and the traditional wrestling, and on such occasions as the visit of Gambian teams to Senegal for the Friendship Games his branch performs much of the underlying work. He has a small sum of money for helping destitute persons and, with assistance from the Alec Patterson League, is responsible for the after-care of prisoners. During 1962-63 he handled the repatriation of four foreign nationals.

The Social Welfare Officer is the sole probation officer and supervises the care of juvenile delinquents. There is as yet no institution for the treatment of young offenders and a number of delinquents are placed in charge of foster-parents. Statistics are given in Table 7B, page 134.

*Voluntary Organisations*

The Bathurst Youth Centre continued in operation, but the Central Council, which was formed to co-ordinate the activities of affiliated youth clubs, was not very active during the period. In July 1963 a national youth seminar was held at Yundum College under sponsorship of the World Assembly of Youth, and a National Youth Council was formed. The relationship between this Council and the older Central Council is still being worked out. During 1963 a number of young men who had attended the Pioneer camps in Ghana returned home.

Several women's organisations carry out valuable social and cultural work in Bathurst and environs. The Missions are actively engaged in welfare work and all have youth clubs. There are a number of Boy Scout and Girl Guide troops, and the Red Cross Society is active in promoting first-aid and self-help. The British Legion seeks to look after the welfare of ex-servicemen.

## RELIGIOUS AND MISSION ACTIVITY

Most of the inhabitants of Gambia are followers of the Moslem faith and nearly every village has its mosque and its koranic teacher.

Visits are paid by "marabouts," including representatives of the Tigani and Mouride sects, which possess important centres in Senegal. During the period many village mosques were rebuilt.

The Catholic Mission reports that its religious and educational work continued to expand during 1962-63 and that there was a marked increase in the demand for education in the areas where the Mission operated. The Mission's educational system cost over £12,000 a year, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to raise the funds outside Gambia. Another limiting factor was the scarcity of qualified teachers at present and the reluctance of teachers to accept posts in remote places.

The Mission was conducting at the end of 1963 two secondary schools, four post-primary units (two "local agreement" and two independent), 18 primary schools (two "local agreement" and 16 independent) one infants' school, one kindergarten and preparatory school and 13 catechetical schools, a total of 39. The examination results of the secondary schools were the best ever achieved.

During the period a science block was added to St. Augustine's and a new storey built on the kindergarten and preparatory school. Three new primary schools were opened in the provinces (Sare Hamadi, Sare Yauta and Wasading) and extensions carried out in others. A new church was constructed at Cape St. Mary and a new church, school and quarters at Kartong.

The Methodist Mission reports: "During this period the Mission has been giving attention to the problem of communications in various ways. First a new means of communication came into operation with the advent of Radio Gambia. We have had a twenty-minute session every three weeks, and during that time we have used four languages to explain the Christian religion. Woloff and Creole are used one session and Mandinka and English the next. Second, we have increased our communication through the written word. Our bookshop, re-opened in new premises near the centre of Bathurst, providing a better means of displaying and selling books on a wide variety of subjects. The reading public is increasing rapidly and we are trying to meet the needs. Book-boxes are used to make our supplies available to outlying areas. Third, there is a continuing attempt at communication by means of gramophone records in local languages. These are used in animist villages, old-fashioned portable gramophones being left with a set of records.

Negotiations have been completed for the building of a new church at Bakau. The general work of the Mission continues as in the past."



The Anglican Mission were deprived of their Bishop who was translated to duties in England during 1963, and the Archdeacon who left Gambia in 1962. Besides its religious and welfare activities in the Bathurst area, it maintained its school and dispensary at Kristikunda in the far east of Gambia.

## HEALTH

### *Administration*

At the beginning of the period the Minister of Labour and Health was the Hon. A. Camara. In May 1962 Labour was transferred to another Ministry, and the Hon. J. L. B. Daffeh became Minister of Health. The Ministry and the Medical and Health Department are integrated, the Director of Medical Services being also the Secretary to the Ministry. There are approximately 480 posts on the establishment, apart from such employees as orderlies and labourers. The establishment includes 14 registered medical practitioners, two dental surgeons, 19 nursing sisters, and five health superintendents. Nearly all medical services in the country are provided by the Government. There is one private practitioner in Bathurst, and general duty medical officers are permitted private practice in the Bathurst area. Also in the Bathurst area a "retainer" system is in operation, to provide medical attention for employees of some of the larger commercial firms. Laboratory facilities, particularly in relation to research, are available at the laboratories of the Medical Research Council at Fajara, and at the Council's field station at Keneba, both of which are described in Chapter 13. The most harmonious relations exist between the Medical Research Council and the Medical Service of the Government.

In Bathurst a small charge is made for each prescription dispensed to out-patients, but outside Bathurst it is forbidden by law to charge for out-patient treatment. The Area Council pay annual contributions to the Government for medical services.

### *Main Diseases*

A combination of geographical factors causes the presence in Gambia of several important vectors of so-called tropical diseases. These vectors include a variety of mosquitoes, which spread malaria, yellow fever, and filariasis; tsetse flies, which spread trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness); a number of species of snails, which spread schistosomiasis (bilharzia); and flies, which are capable of spreading many diseases.

Round-worms, hook-worms, and tape-worms all flourish in the Gambia, and the first two, at least, infect a considerable proportion of the population. The micro-organisms of yaws and endemic syphilis, tuberculosis, leprosy, smallpox, trachoma, cerebro-spinal meningitis, tetanus, rabies, and dysentery all occur, and each contributes its quota of morbidity and mortality. Recently, it has become clear that, as in other parts of Africa, a number of virus infections exist in the Gambia. Anaemias, of varied causation, are common here, as throughout Africa. Malnutrition also has to be considered, although the extreme form known as kwashiorkor is rare or absent.

Against this background many of the diseases, communicable and otherwise, which occur in temperate climates also occur in the Gambia, to a greater or lesser extent. Of these may be mentioned specifically measles and whooping cough, which can be lethal when they occur in debilitated children.

It should not be supposed, however, from the formidable list of diseases which has been given, that the population is riddled with disease or that no progress is being made. Malaria in the Gambia is a mild disease, except in young children. No case of yellow fever has been reported in the past 25 years. Smallpox, trypanosomiasis, and schistosomiasis are milder than in some parts of Africa. Smallpox, yaws, and endemic syphilis all appear to be decreasing in incidence, owing to the increasing efficacy of control measures.

### *Curative Institutions*

The principal medical units are:

The Royal Victoria Hospital, Bathurst: 185 beds

Bansang Hospital: 65 beds

Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bathurst: 23 beds

Mental Hospital, Bathurst: 26 beds

Home for the Infirm, Bathurst: 21 beds

Leprosy Village, Allatento: 30 beds.

The three Bathurst institutions are ancillary to the Royal Victoria Hospital, and the Leprosy Village, Allatento, is near to Bansang Hospital.

In addition to these units there is a chain of rural medical units, consisting of eight health centres, 17 dispensaries, and 27 sub-dispensaries. Each health centre is staffed by a dresser-dispenser, nurse-midwife, and health inspector; each dispensary has a dresser-



dispenser; sub-dispensaries are unstaffed but served by visits once or twice a week from a health centre or dispensary. Health centres and dispensaries are provided by the Government, while sub-dispensaries are the responsibility of Area Councils.

Towards the end of 1963 it was possible to open a dental surgery at Bansang Hospital in addition to the main one at the Royal Victoria Hospital. At present the only facilities for radiography are at the latter hospital. During 1963 a pathologist was appointed to this hospital, and the laboratory facilities were greatly improved. Towards the end of 1962 a Nurse Educator was provided by the World Health Organisation for work in this hospital, pending the construction of a nurses' training school. In 1963 the Government of Israel provided a dental surgeon as a form of technical assistance, to enable a Gambian dental surgeon to take a postgraduate course in Britain. Facilities for surgery were much improved by the air-conditioning of the operating theatre at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The drainage of the hospital, which has a very low-lying site, has long given cause for concern, and during 1963 a project was started to instal a pumping system, with discharge to the nearby river.

At the end of the period an additional 12-bed male ward was about to be opened at the Sanatorium, and work was well advanced on an additional 10 rooms at the Mental Hospital. Improvements were made at various rural medical units, especially in connection with the work of the mother and child welfare clinics; a new delivery room was completed at Bansang Hospital and the kitchen and laundry facilities were in process of improvement. Progress was made on a scheme of new construction at Basse Health Centre, the largest and most elaborate of these units. These developments have been very largely financed from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

One new dispensary was built during the period under review, and one existing sub-dispensary was up-graded to the status of a dispensary; three new sub-dispensaries were provided, all of them by the Basse Area Council.

### *Preventive and Social Measures*

The Health Service, under the Medical Officer of Health, includes a doctor in charge of mother and child welfare clinics, four health sisters, five health superintendents, and 78 other officers, as well as a considerable labour force. One of the health sisters is provided by the British Red Cross Society. In addition to this staff, the doctors and nursing sisters of the curative service in the provinces perform preventive duties, especially in the clinics. Antenatal and child wel-

fare clinics are held at a centre in Bathurst and at 21 rural medical units. Home visiting is carried out by clinic staff, and there is a domiciliary midwifery service in Bathurst and at a number of places in the provinces. Attendances have been increasing, especially in the antenatal clinics.

Control of environmental sanitation is carried out through the health inspectorate, whose work varies from the comparatively advanced service in Bathurst, with port and airport health work, enforcement of building and factories regulations, mosquito control, inspection of foodshops, bars, etc., to more elementary measures such as compound inspection, mass vaccination, and simple health education in the provinces. In Bathurst much of the work of environmental sanitation is carried out by the Town Council, to whom the Government's Medical Officer of Health is the adviser on health matters.

### *Epidemic and Endemic Diseases*

*Leprosy* is prevalent in Gambia and since 1957 vigorous efforts have been made to control it, in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with advice from the World Health Organisation. The Leprosy Control Service is under an experienced leprologist, stationed at Mansakonko, assisted by a Leprosy Control Officer, provided by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (BELRA), and by 12 assistant leprosy inspectors and two clinic assistants.

At the beginning of 1962 out-patients treatment was being given at a chain of clinics maintained by bicycle circuits. During this year seven Landrovers were received from UNICEF, and the chain of clinics was greatly extended with the assistance of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant to meet the running cost of the vehicles. By the end of 1963 the chain of mobile clinics had risen to over 500. This brought many more patients under treatment, and reduced the degree of absenteeism. During 1962 and 1963 over 1,000 patients were discharged, the disease having been cured or arrested, and about 5,000 patients remained under treatment at the end of the period.

Regular attendance for treatment is essential for the cure of leprosy, and the institution of an effective system of mobile circuits has raised the figure for attendance from about 30 per cent to a figure of about 70 per cent, although there is still a great variation between different places.

During 1963 great improvements were made to the isolation village at Allatento, from a voluntary fund to which the Area Councils contribute. The previous reluctance of infectious patients to reside at the village has thus been overcome.



*Tuberculosis* is treated on an out-patient basis at a special clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Bathurst, and at other out-patient units outside Bathurst. The only facilities for in-patient treatment are at the Sanatorium at Bathurst. The serious nature of tuberculosis, especially at Bathurst, arises from the fact that it attacks particularly the young adult male and to a less extent female, at the most productive time of life. The standard drugs used in treatment are fully effective only if taken regularly in combination and in sufficient dosage from the time they are first introduced in a country. If these conditions are not met, the organism of tuberculosis acquires resistance to the drugs, and any new cases which arise from drug-resistant cases are themselves drug-resistant. In Gambia, in a great many cases the drugs have not been taken properly, and the same problem of drug-resistance has arisen as elsewhere in Africa. The timely arrival of a pathologist should greatly help to overcome this problem, since treatment can now be carried out under bacteriological control, and other drugs can be used when the patient's organisms are found to be resistant to the standard drugs.

*Whooping Cough* was notified only in 492 cases in 1963 as against 1,241 cases in 1962. This certainly represents a great under-notification in 1963, as it is known that severe epidemics raged in some localities, with many deaths in children. Immunisation against whooping cough and tetanus, using a combined vaccine, has been given to pre-school children through the clinics in the Bathurst area for some years. Towards the end of 1962 this was extended to the clinics in the Mansakonko area.

*Tetanus* continues to cause deaths at all ages, particularly in children and in young adult farmers, groups which are particularly exposed to injuries, which may be infected. Active immunisation of expectant mothers in the Bathurst area was introduced at antenatal clinics in 1962, in order that the immunity stimulated in the mother should be transmitted to her unborn child. This was so successful in stopping tetanus of the new-born in the Bathurst area that in 1963 it was extended to the antenatal clinics in the Mansakonko area. Another measure to stop tetanus of the new-born was the distribution to expectant mothers in the last month of pregnancy of specially prepared dressings for the umbilical cord, to replace the very unhygienic dressings commonly used for this purpose.

*Measles* was notified far more often in 1963 than in 1962, which was an average year for notifications. The figure for 1963 was 5,113 cases, compared with 2,044 cases in 1962. The deaths notified were

146 in 1963, compared with 55 in 1962. As in the case of whooping cough, the notification figures, both for incidence and deaths, are likely to be well below the reality.

*Poliomyelitis.* Only one case was notified in 1962 and three cases in 1963, showing that the immunity of the population remains high. Stocks of the live oral vaccine and of the earlier killed vaccine are maintained, but there is clearly no need for mass vaccination.

*Smallpox.* Four cases of smallpox, with no deaths, were notified in 1962 and 52 cases with one death in 1963. Gambia's experience of smallpox has thus remained minor, although the number of cases in 1963 was considerably larger than usual.

### *Nutrition*

The precarious balance of protein in the diet has been mentioned already; deficiency may be precipitated by infectious disease in young children, when the demand for protein for growth is already high. Vitamin deficiencies have also been reported. During 1962-63 the issue of dried skim milk, and vitamins A and D, provided by UNICEF was continued through the clinics. The recipients are expectant mothers, and pre-school children. School children receive milk under a different scheme, operated by the Education Department.

### *Miscellaneous*

*Nursing Auxiliaries.* A new grade of nursing auxiliary was introduced in 1963 for girls who wished to enter the nursing service, but who were considered to be unsuitable for formal training as a nurse/midwife.

*Nurses' Training School.* Much time was devoted in 1963 to the preliminary planning of a nurses' training school, adjacent to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Bathurst. Discussions took place with the Ministry of Works and Services and with the Nurse Educator provided by the World Health Organisation, and at the end of the year approval of a Colonial Development and Welfare grant was awaited, to enable work to start early in 1964.

*Development Programme.* Other projects included in the Development Programme for 1964-66 were a leprosy centre at Mansakonko, to provide a focus for the Leprosy Control Service; an additional maternity ward for the Royal Victoria Hospital; further health centres, and improvements to existing ones; an endemic diseases unit, to provide mobile teams to immunise against infectious disease, and possibly to administer a new long-acting anti-malarial to children should its field trials be successful; and a mobile dental unit for the provinces, to be based on Bansang.



*International Sanitary Regulations.* In 1963 Gambia accepted the Additional Regulations, 1955, and was accepted by the World Health Organisation as a Yellow Fever Receptive Area. This necessitated a modification of the yellow fever certificate requirements for international travel. This certificate is now only required from persons arriving from Infected Local Areas, other than children under one year of age; no certificate is required from persons departing from Gambia. Non-immunes arriving in Gambia from areas where yellow fever does not exist are however still strongly advised to have themselves vaccinated against yellow fever for their own protection.

### *Statistics*

Figures of the activities of the Medical Department are given in Table 7C, page 134.

## LANDS, PLANNING AND HOUSING

### *Lands*

During the period the duties of Lands Officer, previously carried out by the Assistant Attorney-General, were taken over by a separate officer engaged for the purpose, and the Lands Office moved into the Ministry of Local Government. This change reflected not only the constitutional advance but also an increased interest in lands policy, arising from the rapid development of population in the suburban Kombo St. Mary area. Plots in the lay-outs prepared by the Department of Surveys were rapidly taken up and an area near Serekunda was provisionally earmarked as industrial sites.

### *Planning*

In Bathurst an informal committee, the "Colony Team," consisting of representatives of the Local Authorities, officials and nominated non-officials, has for several years advised Government on the siting of buildings, lay-out of sites and other planning questions. Although a Town Planning Ordinance was enacted in 1959 and Boards were nominated under it, the Boards have remained inoperative in the absence of funds and skilled advice, and the Colony Team continued to function during the period.

In December 1962 a town-planning expert, Professor Jaqueline Tyrwhitt, paid a short visit to Gambia under United Nations technical assistance to advise on means to improve local planning. Her report sketched the lines along which Bathurst and its environs might best be developed and made recommendations for overseas training, which were put into effect during 1963. Consideration of the report as a whole was delayed beyond the end of 1963 by prolonged discussion as to which Ministry should be allocated responsibility for planning affairs.

Meanwhile lay-outs were prepared in the Department of Surveys for reclaimed areas at Box Bar and Campama in Bathurst and for areas adjoining main roads in Kombo St. Mary.

### *Housing*

For financial reasons it has never been possible for the Government or Local Authorities to embark upon subsidised housing schemes for the public, but Government and the leading firms provide quarters for their overseas staff and in the provinces also for some of their junior staff. Government also operates a small housing loans scheme for Gambian civil servants in or near Bathurst. Loans issued amounted to about £15,000 during each year. The rules governing the issue of the loans were modified during 1963 to encourage new building rather than purchase or repair.

A block of six flats near Gambia High School and four quarters at Cape were built during 1963 as part of the senior staff housing programme, a new barrack block for Police was built in Bathurst and a number of quarters for primary teachers and junior staff at different centres in the provinces.

In Bathurst a large part of the population lives in rooms or huts leased by the month. Although the population in one town ward is as high as 150 persons per acre, and land is becoming increasingly scarce and valuable, nearly all the dwellings are single-storey hutments of traditional materials. These are “krinting” (plaited bamboo strips) and rhun palm scantlings, the rectangular krinting frames being plastered and washed over with “lasso” lime. Roofs are usually of corrugated iron. Outside Bathurst buildings are mostly constructed from mud blocks, with thatched roof supported on frame of rhun or mangrove. Cement block walls and corrugated iron roofs are becoming more common, especially in villages close to the main roads. The imports of C.G.I. sheets have been steadily growing:

				<i>tons</i>
<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
449	632	728	788	1,115

Building regulations, requiring simple standards of hygiene and fire-resistance, are enforced in and around Bathurst by the Public Works Department. Amended building regulations were under preparation at the end of 1963.



## *Chapter 8: Legal Matters*

DURING 1962–63 the Crown Law Office maintained its primary function of providing legal advice to Government and drafting ordinances and subsidiary legislation. The Attorney-General was a member of the House of Representatives and, up to the constitutional changes of October 1963, adviser to Executive Council. He remained responsible for all prosecutions, including those conducted on his behalf by Police or departmental prosecutors, and undertook personally or through his legal officers most of the prosecutions in the superior courts. In a few cases practitioners were briefed by him for the Crown. The office also conducted all civil suits by or against the Crown and all civil and criminal appeals in the Court of Appeal in which the Crown or its representatives were involved.

The Attorney-General also remained responsible, through the Registrar-General's section of the office, for the services of Curator of Intestate Estates and Public Trustee, administering properties comprised in over two hundred trusts and intestacies. The Registrar-General's section maintained the registries of deeds, patents, trade marks, trade unions, companies, marriages and minor registries.

The Crown Law Office is the Government's conveyancer and until the end of 1962 was responsible for the administration and control of Crown leased lands, in respect of which there are some 600 grants extant. At the beginning of 1963 the Crown Lands Office was incorporated in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands.

Throughout the period the Attorney-General was Mr. H. S. S. Few, who was appointed Queen's Counsel during 1962. The authorised establishment of the office at the end of the period was three professional officers and eight ancillary staff.

The rapid constitutional advances of 1962–63 necessitated much local legislation. Besides the legal drafting implicit in these advances, several important ordinances were enacted, including:

The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, providing increased penalties for certain offences arising out of political discords.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Ordinance, 1962, giving power to the agricultural authorities to prevent and remedy pest infestation.

The Census Ordinance, 1963, under which the census of population was taken.

The Education Ordinance, 1963, described in Chapter 7.

The Local Government Ordinance, 1963, a long and comprehensive measure, described in Part III, Chapter 3, page 100.

The Elections Ordinance, 1963, which consolidated and modernised the procedure of both national and local elections.

During the two years 36 ordinances and some 200 items of subsidiary legislation were enacted. In addition the Bills of eight ordinances were inserted in the *Gazette* in December 1963 in preparation for the session of the House in the new year. They included new legislation on the subjects of finance and audit and of widows and orphans pensions for African officers; important amendments to trade union legislation; and amendments on criminal procedure, income tax and other matters.

## *Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons*

### JUSTICE

#### *General*

The Chief Justice constitutes the Supreme Court of the Colony and the High Court of the Protectorate. Appeals from these courts lie to the Gambia Court of Appeal. Subordinate courts comprise the Magistrates' Court at Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary. Divisional Commissioners perform the duties of magistrates in their divisions and in Bathurst there are Justices of the Peace. There are Moham-medan Courts at Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary and graded District Tribunals in the provinces. Appeals from subordinate courts lie to the Supreme Court.

Mr. J. A. L. Wiseham was Chief Justice throughout the period. The establishment at the end of the period consisted of the Chief Justice, two judicial officers, two cadis and 20 ancillary staff.

#### *Legal System*

The legal system in the "colony" area is founded on English common law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application which were in force in England on 1st November 1880,



supplemented and modified by legislative instruments enacted locally in matters affecting Moslems relating to 'civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. The criminal law and procedure are codified.

Generally stated the law in force in the rest of the country is the law and custom in force in the "colony," together with reasonable native law and custom. District Tribunals administer the native law and custom of their areas and Mohammedan law relating to civil status, etc. They also administer Local Government Rules and Orders. No legal practitioner may appear or act before a District Tribunal or before the High Court in any appeal from a District Tribunal.

Under the constitution of October 1963 the present separate judicial systems of the "colony" and "protectorate" must be united into one system under a Supreme Court of Gambia. The change involves a great amount of local legislation, the preliminary drafting of which had by the end of the year reached an advanced stage in the Attorney-General's Chambers. A considerable part of this legislation was contained in the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Law, passed by the House of Representatives early in 1964.

### *Hearings*

The majority of civil cases before the court are debt cases, and the great majority of criminal cases are offences against property. Gambia is happily free from serious crimes of violence. As elsewhere traffic offences are taking up an increasing proportion of the courts' time.

Particulars of the work of the courts are given in Table 9A, page 137.

## POLICE AND FIRE SERVICE

### *Organisation and Personnel, Police*

The establishment of the Gambia Police Force, which had been increased during 1961, remained unchanged during 1962-63, as is shown in Table 9B, page 138. The Force in 1962-63 was authorised at 18 Gazetted Officers (of whom seven are overseas and the remainder Gambians), 27 inspectors and 558 other ranks, disposed as follows:

Force Headquarters . . . . .	44
Criminal Investigation . . . . .	49
Depot and Field Force . . . . .	226
"A" Division (Bathurst Area) . . . . .	185
"B" Mansakonko and "C" Basse Divisions . . . . .	99

During the period, however, the Force was considerably under strength, since it did not prove easy to recruit men of the required education and physique for general duties in competition with other branches of the public service and with commerce. For the Field Force, where educational qualifications are lower, there is no lack of recruits. On enrolment general duties recruits undergo six months' training in police duties, law, drill and musketry: Field Force recruits' training is for three months. Training courses in Britain and in other West African countries were attended by members of the Force.

The increase in the Force made it possible to allow for effective riot units to be made available at Mansakonko and Basse for internal security duties in case of need.

### *Ceremonial Occasions*

The celebration of full internal self-government on 4th October 1963 was marked by a ceremonial march-past in Wellington Street, in which units of all sections took part. This innovation, necessitated by the wet condition of MacCarthy Square (where most ceremonies have taken place in the past) was appreciated by a very large crowd. Other ceremonial parades took place as usual in MacCarthy Square. An investiture at Government House during 1962 was celebrated by the beating of the retreat on the lawns.

Guards of honour were mounted on the occasions of the visits of the President of the Council of Ministers of Senegal, the Prime Minister of Sierra Leone and the Commander-in-Chief South Atlantic and South America Stations, besides the normal guards of honour mounted for the departure and return of the Governor, the opening of the House of Representatives and the openings of the Supreme Court and the Gambia Court of Appeal.

### *Incidents*

The police were called in several times to deal with incidents arising out of political disputes.

At the start of the 1961-62 trade season supporters of one party in one or two areas boycotted traders who supported the other party and the traders retaliated by refusal to purchase. In March 1962 a quarrel arose at Toniataba in Lower River Division about the building of a new mosque, and an affray took place in the old mosque. Police were called to Saliken (Baddibu) to deal with incidents in January 1962 and again during the self-government celebrations in October 1963. Twenty-six persons were arrested at



Toniataba and over 80 persons at Salikení. There were minor disturbances in the Upper River Division at Basse, Fatoto, and Sutukoba.

However, generally speaking the usual quiet was maintained, and outside the political field there were practically no incidents except some trouble at Gunjur (Western Division) between the inhabitants and visiting Senegalese fishermen.

### *Crime*

Criminal cases dealt with by the Police during the period are shown in Table 9C, page 138. Convictions were obtained in 49 per cent of the cases in 1962 and 53 per cent in 1963. The number of prosecutions for statutory offences, mainly traffic, was 1,082 in 1962 and 929 in 1963. About 80 per cent of these prosecutions resulted in conviction.

### *Immigration and Passports*

The Commissioner of Police is Principal Immigration Officer and Passport Control Officer and members of the Force handle all incoming ships and aircraft. Arrivals by sea and air numbered 4,233 in 1962 and 4,124 in 1963: travel documents issued (excluding renewals) numbered 2,515 in 1962 and 2,175 in 1963. Fuller figures are given in Table 9E, page 138. Movement by land and by canoe across the frontier with Senegal are not controlled on the Gambian side.

### *Motor Vehicles and Drivers*

The number of private motor vehicles licensed has been rising fairly steadily and reached 3,083 in 1963, of which 2,744 were lorries and cars and 339 motor-cycles. These figures do not include Government vehicles, numbering about 250. The number of actual licences issued is considerably greater than the figures show, since many vehicles are licensed quarterly: of these a fair number are put on the roads only during the "trade season," remaining unlicensed for two or three quarters. Drivers' licences numbered 3,914 in 1962 and 4,118 in 1963. For further particulars see Table 9D, page 138.

A Motor Vehicles Examining Officer tests all commercial passenger vehicles for roadworthiness and is responsible for conducting driving tests. About 500 vehicle examinations are carried out annually.

### *Miscellaneous*

Other responsibilities of the Force relate to licensing of firearms, dogs, weights and measures inspection, sheriff's duties. The Police co-operated closely with the Government Security Officer, who does

not form part of the Force but ranks as an officer of Special Constabulary. His functions are to administer departmental security guards and to investigate irregularities in Civil Service departments relating to stores, property and cash.

The Police are active in several types of sport and enter a team in the Bathurst Football League. Recreation rooms and canteens are maintained and the Assistant Commissioner acts as the Force Welfare Officer. They enter a team in the East and West African Police Team Competition for musketry, in which they hold a very fine record and which they again won in 1962. The Police Band, besides its official and ceremonial duties, undertakes a number of private engagements.

### *Gambia Fire Service*

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the Gambia Fire Service, which has an establishment of 31 and mans two brigades, one in Bathurst and the other at Yundum Airport, with interchangeable personnel. During 1962-63 the fire-fighting equipment was extensively modernised by the purchase of up-to-date fire tenders.

There were happily no major fires in 1962. In 1963 a fire at Massry's mill, Denton Bridge, destroyed a building and a considerable quantity of groundnuts and meal. The Bathurst brigade turned out to 35 fires in 1962 and 32 in 1963. There were no calls at Yundum.

The Fire Service undertook surveys of fire precautions in Government buildings.

A Bill to bring the Fire Brigades Ordinance up-to-date both constitutionally and technically was prepared for presentation in the House of Representatives early in January 1964.

Outside the Bathurst area there is no organised fire prevention or fire fighting service.

## PRISONS

### *General*

Penal administration is carried out by the Prisons Department, which consists of the Superintendent of Prisons, the Assistant Superintendent and 41 junior staff. Ministerial responsibility for the department was allocated in 1962 to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, but during the ministerial reorganisation of October 1963 (which coincided with a sharp but temporary shortage of prison accommodation consequent on the Saliken incident), it was transferred to the Prime Minister.



*Institutions*

The Central Prison at “ Mile Two ” near Bathurst houses recidivists and second offenders in association cells. At Jeshwang, Kombo St. Mary, there is a prison camp for first offenders and other suitable prisoners. The only prison inland is at Georgetown, but temporary prisons can be scheduled, and this was done to meet the problem arising from the Saliken incident.

In 1962–63 the number of prisoners increased steeply, owing partly to the stiffer sentences being imposed for thefts and other offences and partly to increased offences against public order.

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Daily average . . . . .	89	97	166	199

To meet this situation work was started late in 1963 on building a new block at Jeshwang. At the Central Prison a new administrative block was constructed in 1962. At the close of the period accommodation in both institutions was overstrained. Further figures are given in Table 9G, page 139.

*Prisoners' Employment and Welfare*

Prisoners run a farm and garden, and are occupied in the construction, repair and decoration of prison buildings, including the manufacture of cement blocks. Some are engaged in carpentry, tailoring, boot repair and handcrafts.

The evening educational classes and library progressed steadily, the Methodist Mission having undertaken to provide teachers and books for the classes. Prisoners play football at the weekend and receive a monthly cinema show.

The Alec Patterson League, for helping discharged prisoners to re-settle, was reorganised during the period.

*Chapter 10: Public Works and Public Utilities**Organisation*

During 1962 and most of 1963 ministerial responsibility lay with the Minister of Works and Services (the Hon. Seyfu Omar M'Baki, up to May 1962, the Hon. A. B. N'Jie thereafter). In the reorganisation of October 1963, responsibility for communications was added and the Minister became Minister of Works and Communications. The Ministry is therefore now responsible for the Public Works

Department (establishment about 450), which includes water supply and Government transport; the Electricity Services; Civil Aviation and Meteorology; Marine, which includes ports, river services and ferries; and Posts and Telegraphs. It is contemplated that, as opportunity arises, the public utility services may be formed into separate undertakings, operating on business lines, and that the Government sectors should gradually be brought together into an integrated Ministry.

## BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING

### *Building*

The chief building projects undertaken during the period were the new Gambia High School, including an Assembly Hall and houses for the principal and staff; the post-primary school at Latrikunda, Kombo St. Mary; Campama primary school, Bathurst; a dormitory block at Armitage School, Georgetown; blocks of quarters at Bathurst for senior staff and for police; and in the provinces a number of junior staff quarters. Of these Campama school was built by contractors.

Other projects of special interest were the health centre at Kaur, a dispensary at Charmen, the power station at Basse, and new wings for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Mental Hospital. A number of new primary school classrooms and teachers' quarters in the provinces were constructed to P.W.D. specifications by local contractors or direct labour under supervision of the Development Officers under the Ministry of Local Government.

The Architect's branch prepared designs for a nurses' training school, low-cost senior and junior quarters. It was also responsible for administering the Building Regulations in and around Bathurst.

### *Roads, Bridges, Wharves, Ferry Ramps*

By far the most notable achievement of the period was the construction by contract of the last 55 miles of the trunk road between Bathurst and the Trans-Gambian highway near Mansakonko, giving Bathurst full all-weather communication with both Dakar and Ziguinchor in Senegal. In addition the 52 mile section from Georgetown to Basse was nearly completed by the P.W.D. road team. In Bathurst the main road leading to the port, which has long been unsatisfactory, was reconstructed with contracted machinery to a fully stabilised, bitumen-surfaced standard. The programme for the surfacing and provision of drains to the main streets of the town, started in 1956, was satisfactorily completed by direct labour, providing an invaluable field for employment in the town.



On the trunk road a 400-foot bridge was completed at Brumen over the Bintang Creek under contract and ceremonially opened in December 1962. Plans for continuing the trunk road to Georgetown were put in hand and re-surfacing of the Brikama-Sibanor sector, for which the specification had proved inadequate, were started.

The 1956 programme for constructing 26 rhun-palm river wharfs and eight concrete ferry ramps at main ports and crossings of the River Gambia and its creeks was completed, except for an extension to the Kerewan ramp, necessitated by silting.

### *Other Civil Engineering Works*

The reconstruction of Yundum Airport runway is described in Chapter 11. During the period an emergency arose at mile 3 from Bathurst, when the sea ingressed close to the main road. Groynes and breastworks were immediately constructed and the danger was averted. Work on a badly needed drainage project at the Royal Victoria Hospital was started in 1963, under which the effluent from the septic tanks will be pumped to the seashore. A plan to reconstruct the marine dockyard slipway was completed by the consultants.

### WATER SUPPLY

Dry-season consumption from the Bathurst supply has risen to 850,000 gallons a day. To meet this demand the Water Supply branch of the P.W.D. installed a new borehole at Abuko and a third booster pump. Late in 1963 work went well ahead on the replacement of the Fajara-Bathurst supply main, which had become badly corroded. At Yundum a new borehole was completed and the airport, farm and college are now assured of supplies. At Basse the reticulation was extended in the town and to outlying villages with help from the Area Council. Plans were drawn up for new supplies at Brikama and at Bansang Hospital.

The village water supply programme, started some years ago under the Farmers' Fund, was continued in 1962-63 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. On termination of the contract of the water diviner under whom the programme had been started, it was carried on by Development Officers of the Ministry of Local Government. Wells sunk numbered 120 in 1962 and 144 in 1963, bringing the total up to over 600 since the programme started. It is planned that the programme should continue to 1966 on a gradually declining scale.

### ELECTRICITY SERVICES

#### *Bathurst Electricity Supply*

The Bathurst power station serves Bathurst Town and a large area of Kombo as far as Yundum (17 miles), including Bakau,

Fajara, Serekunda and Abuko. It also provided stand-by supplies for the mills at Denton Bridge, four miles out of Bathurst. Installed capacity is 2,250 kilowatts, consisting of three diesel sets generating at 11 kV, frequency 50 cycles per second. Transmission is by 11 kV mains and the low tension supply is 400/230 volts A.C.

The service (including provincial supplies) is operated by the Manager, the Senior Superintendent and the Power Station Superintendent, two other Superintendents and 118 other staff. There is at present no electrical engineer.

In order to reduce the deficit on the service, the tariff was amended in February 1963 and is now:

Domestic: 10*d.* per unit for first 10 units; 4*d.* per unit for next 150 units; 3½*d.* per unit for next 250; 3*d.* per unit thereafter.

Industrials: 10*s.* per kilowatt installed, minimum £1; 4*d.* per unit consumed.

These charges were based on recommendations of an outside expert ("Berry Report") who reported on the economics of the undertaking early in 1962.

The number of consumers and units generated have been increasing steadily at about 10 per cent a year, and the maximum peak load recorded (1,560 kW) is already up to two-thirds of installed capacity. A consultant from the Crown Agents, who reported in October 1963, recommended early installation of a fourth generator.

### *Provincial Undertakings*

Georgetown power station, with installed capacity of 327 kilowatts, provides a 24-hour service, and Basse, which was renovated early in 1962, gives 16 hours. More limited services are provided at Brikama, Mansakonko and Bansang Hospital. Several of the engines are old and due for replacement.

### *Finance and Statistics*

Despite the revised tariff the Bathurst undertaking operates at a deficit but, since use by Government departments is only roughly estimated, the exact size of the deficit is uncertain. Efforts were made during 1963 to reduce the arrears due from the public. The provincial undertakings are in the nature of a social service and bring in very small revenue.

Some statistics of the undertakings are given in Table 10B, page 139.



## Chapter 11: Communications

### EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TRANSPORT

#### *Organisation*

During 1962 and most of 1963 there was a Ministry of Communications (Minister, the Hon. H. O. Semega Janneh up to May 1962, the Hon. Seyfu Omar M'Baki thereafter to October 1963). At the reorganisation of October 1963 the responsibility for communications passed to the new joint Ministry of Works and Communications. In this field the Ministry controls the Civil Aviation and Meteorology branch, operating under the Director of Public Works, with an establishment of 16; the Marine Department with an establishment of 340; and the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, with an establishment of 94.

#### *External Transport—Sea*

The port of Bathurst is administered by the Navigation and Pilotage Board, of which the chairman is the Director of Marine and the members include representatives of shipping agents and importers. In practice day-to-day control is exercised by the Director of Marine. Navigational aids, comprising a lighted, buoyed and beaconed channel, extend from 26 miles to seaward as far as the entrance to Mandinari Creek up the River, a distance of 72 miles. A light is maintained at Bijol Island off the Atlantic coast. Pilotage is compulsory.

The port comprises two wharfs for ocean-going vessels, owned by Government, and a number of private jetties used mainly for the River trade. "Government Wharf," used by the mail ship and most of the cargo carriers, has a berthing face of 290 feet with minimum depth alongside of 27 feet at L.W.O.S.T. "Admiralty Wharf" gives a minimum depth of 21 feet at L.W.O.S.T. alongside. It is fitted to accommodate tankers, oil pipelines being laid on, and handles ships up to 500 feet in length. It is used regularly by the River steamers and also by naval vessels and by dry cargo vessels when necessary. The Department operates a small dockyard for the repair of Government and private craft, in which craft for local use are constructed.

Bathurst port is not congested: most ships berth immediately on arrival. Improvements are nevertheless under consideration and a survey of the installations was carried out in September 1963 by an expert from the British Ministry of Transport, whose report was received in the last days of the year. During the period Government Wharf was damaged twice from berthing vessels, and was repaired by the Public Works Department, which also prepared plans for reconstruction of the dockyard slipway.

The River ports of Kaur and Kuntaur, respectively 118 and 150 miles up the River from Bathurst, handle small ocean-going vessels. Depth to Kaur is 21 feet and to Kuntaur 18 feet. These ports are used by the "groundnutters," ships chartered to evacuate groundnuts from the two decorticating mills, and also by ships evacuating transit groundnuts from Velingara in Senegal.

Overseas merchant shipping calling at Bathurst in the past four years has been as follows:

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of steam and motor ships calling . . . . .	169	183	177	165
Net registered tonnage . . . . . ('000 tons)	541	545	528	533

About three-quarters of the shipping which called was British, mainly on the Elder Dempster Lines and Palm (Unilever) Line. Other regular callers are Mersk Line (Norwegian) and the Ghana and Nigeria National Lines.

Visits by H.M. ships were paid by H.M.S. *Puma* with H.M.S. *Protector* (November 1962), by H.M.S. *Leopard* (April 1963) and by H.M.S. *Vidal*, survey ship (December 1963). Several calls were paid by the Senegal naval patrol vessel. A visit of particular interest for the development of tourism in Gambia was that of a motor yacht *Camargo IV* carrying a party of distinguished U.S. citizens, which proceeded up River as far as Fatoto.

#### *External Transport—Air*

Bathurst Airport is at Yundum, 17 miles down the road to Brikama. The control of civil aviation is handled by the Director of Public Works and includes supervision of the Meteorological Unit whose main duty is to provide airport meteorological services. The runway, water, electricity and fire services are provided by the appropriate departments of Government but the air control services are handled under contract by International Aeradio Ltd., who maintain two overseas controllers on the spot.



During 1962 and the early months of 1963 the condition of the airport runways—twenty-year-old structures of perforated steel plating—caused great concern, and it was feared that the airport might have to be closed to all but light aircraft. However, through a free gift of £146,000 from the British Treasury, the main runway was reconstructed in time to be in use by the middle of July, before the main rainy period. The work was carried out by a French firm of contractors established at Dakar in the remarkably short period of three months. It provides a cement stabilised, bitumen surface runway of 6,000 feet by 150 feet, to L.C.N. 35 standard. The effective standard is believed to be higher than L.C.N. 35, and towards the end of the year two experts came from the British Ministry of Works to examine it. Plans for a new control tower at the airport, with space for housing equipment and services, were drawn up with a view to implementation in 1964.

Air movements during the past four years have been:

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Aircraft arrivals, all classes .	571	729	567	719
Passengers, total in and out .	2,823	2,938	3,201	4,036

Scheduled flights at the end of 1963 were:

*British United Airways.* Once weekly in each direction: London, Lisbon, Las Palmas (night stop), Bathurst, Freetown, Accra.

*Ghana Airways.* Twice weekly in each direction: Accra, Abidjan, Monrovia, Freetown, Conakry, Bathurst, Dakar.

*Nigeria Airways (W.A.A.C.)* Once weekly in each direction: Lagos, Accra, Abidjan, Monrovia, Freetown, Bathurst, Dakar.

The Senegalese Airways Company (C.S.T.A.) calls to set down or pick up passengers on notification on its flights Dakar–Ziguinchor, which ply six days a week. Other unscheduled flights during the period included charters of Ghana mining concerns, planes from Bissao, and flights in connection with the road and runway contracts. The scheduled operators now use Viscount or Fokker Friendship aircraft in place of the lighter D.C.3s previously used.

### *External Transport, General*

In relation to its population and economy Gambia has fairly adequate external communications, which have been much improved during the period by the reconstruction of the airport runway and the opening of the trunk road to meet the Trans-Gambia Highway. There is some lack of sea services northwards, since a

majority of the vessels calling at Bathurst are southbound. Communications with neighbouring Senegal have improved but both road and air links, postal and telecommunications services demand vigorous development.

#### *Internal Transport—River*

During 1962 and most of 1963 a weekly passenger and freight service was maintained by the Government steamers *Lady Wright* and *Fulladu*. In autumn 1963 *Fulladu* was withdrawn and *Lady Wright* thereafter ran to a ten-day schedule, supplemented for postal service by the launch *Stanhope*. These vessels called at river wharfs between Bathurst and Basse. A post office is maintained on *Lady Wright*, which also offers radio-telephone service.

Passengers on the River service numbered 23,532 in 1962 and 23,019 in 1963. Cargo amounted to 1,780 tons in 1962 and 2,349 tons in 1963.

#### *Internal Transport—Roads and Ferries*

No completely new roads were opened during the period and the system remained at approximately 730 miles, of which by the end of 1963 the all-season mileage maintained by the P.W.D. was 291 (123 bitumenised, 168 laterite): the remainder were, in general, dry-season tracks maintained by Divisional Commissioners. Nine vehicle ferries were operated by the Marine Department, after the replacement of Brumen ferry by a bridge. Eight are at points on the River Gambia and one across the creek at Kerewan. Figures of the Bathurst-Barra, Trans-Gambia and Kaur-Jessadi ferries are given in Table 11B, page 141. The other ferries operate free of charge. In January 1963 the Basse dumb ferry was replaced by a powered craft, but later it was found necessary to withdraw it.

As yet there are no public road transport services working to schedule. Passenger transport between Bathurst and its environs and outlying centres is maintained by "place" taxis, which ply every few minutes during daylight. Transport for goods other than ground-nuts is rather fortuitous. Government maintains a fleet of about 100 Land Rover station wagons and pick-ups for the transport of its officers, besides the lorries required for public works and other duties.

### POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

#### *Postal Services—External*

Sea mails continued to depend mainly upon the Elder Dempster mail vessel *Apapa*, which calls once every six weeks in each direction. Other vessels are used as opportunity offers. The number of overseas



parcels rose but other sea mail declined. Air mails were carried by the scheduled air services listed above. Overseas mail figures were:

	1960	1961	1962	1963
				( <sup>000</sup> )
Sea mail items . . . .	415	679	605	608
Air mail items . . . .	1,227	1,062	1,224	1,254

#### *Postal Services—Internal*

No important improvements were introduced during the period in internal mail services. At the end of 1963 the system comprised the head office at Bathurst, five local offices, eleven postal agencies (including two within Bathurst), and a few licensed stamp vendors. Apart from the replacement of *Fulladu* by *Stanhope*, mentioned above, the only changes were the re-opening of a postal agency at Fatoto, which had been closed since 1955, and the closure of one licensed vendor. With the opening of the trunk road as far as Mansa-konko, improvement of services is being considered. Internal mail transactions were:

	1960	1961	1962	1963
				( <sup>000</sup> )
	12	15	14	13

Issues of postal orders have tended to increase, no doubt owing to the popularity of football pools. Issues of money orders have declined.

#### *Stamp Issues*

A definitive new stamp issue of 13 denominations ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  to 20s. was introduced on 4th November 1963, to replace the 1960 issue of 15 denominations. The new issue, featuring Gambian birds, was designed by Mr. W. Whiteley and printed in Britain by Messrs. Harrison & Sons. Commemorative stamps of a single denomination (1s. 3d.) for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign were placed on sale from 4th June to 3rd September 1963 and of two denominations (2d. and 1s. 3d.) for the Red Cross Centenary from 2nd September to 3rd December 1963. To mark full internal self-government a block of the current issue of stamps was over-printed " Self-Government 1963 " and put on sale on 7th November 1963.

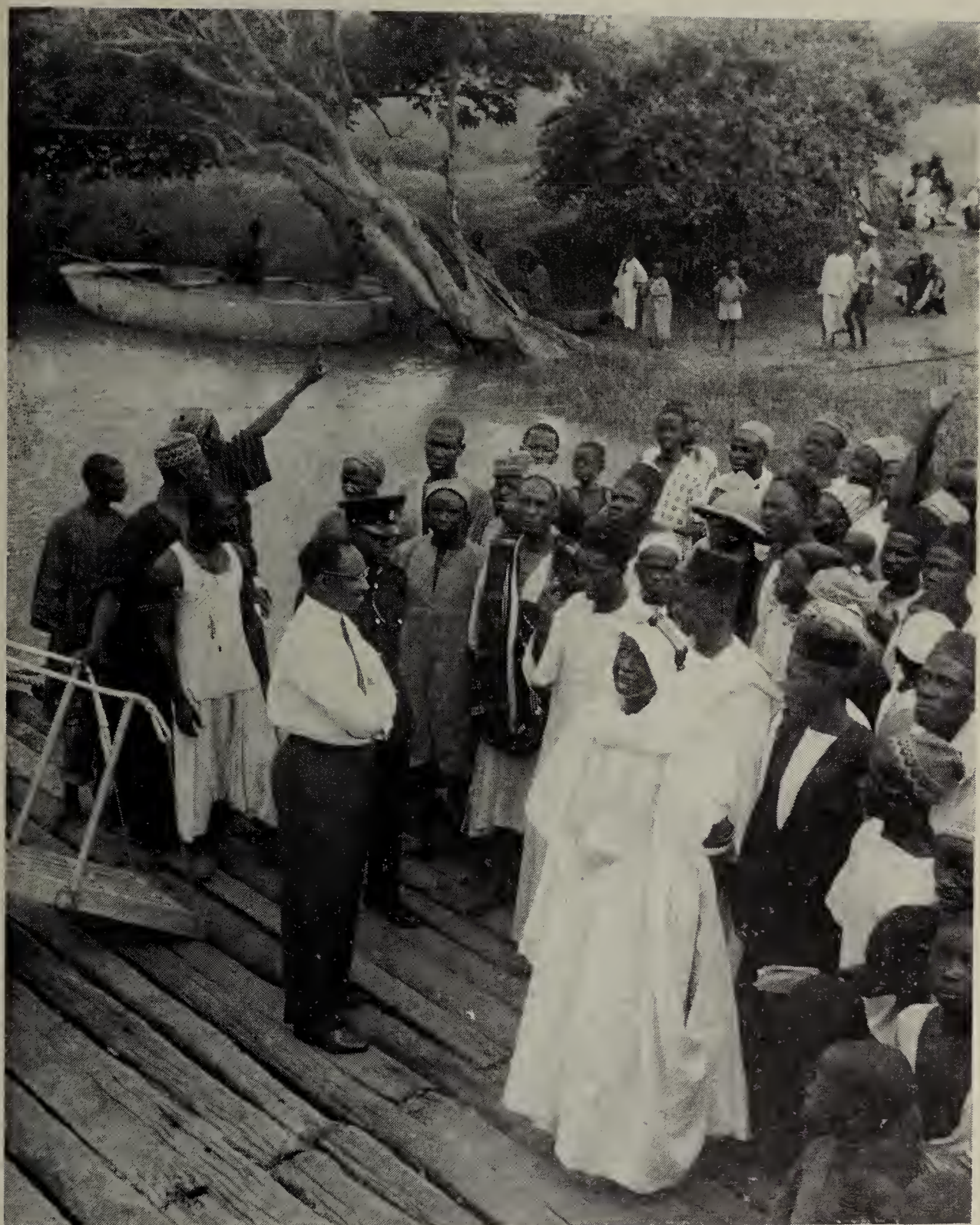
#### *Gambia Savings Bank*

This institution is conducted by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs under Ordinance. Its operations are described in Chapter 4, page 34.

#### *Telecommunications—External*

Telecommunications with Senegal are maintained by land line network to Kaolack and Dakar northwards and to Ziguinchor





*The Prime Minister (the Honourable D. K. Jawara) speaks informally to villagers on a wharf of the River Gambia*





*Brumen Bridge. Construction completed in 1962*

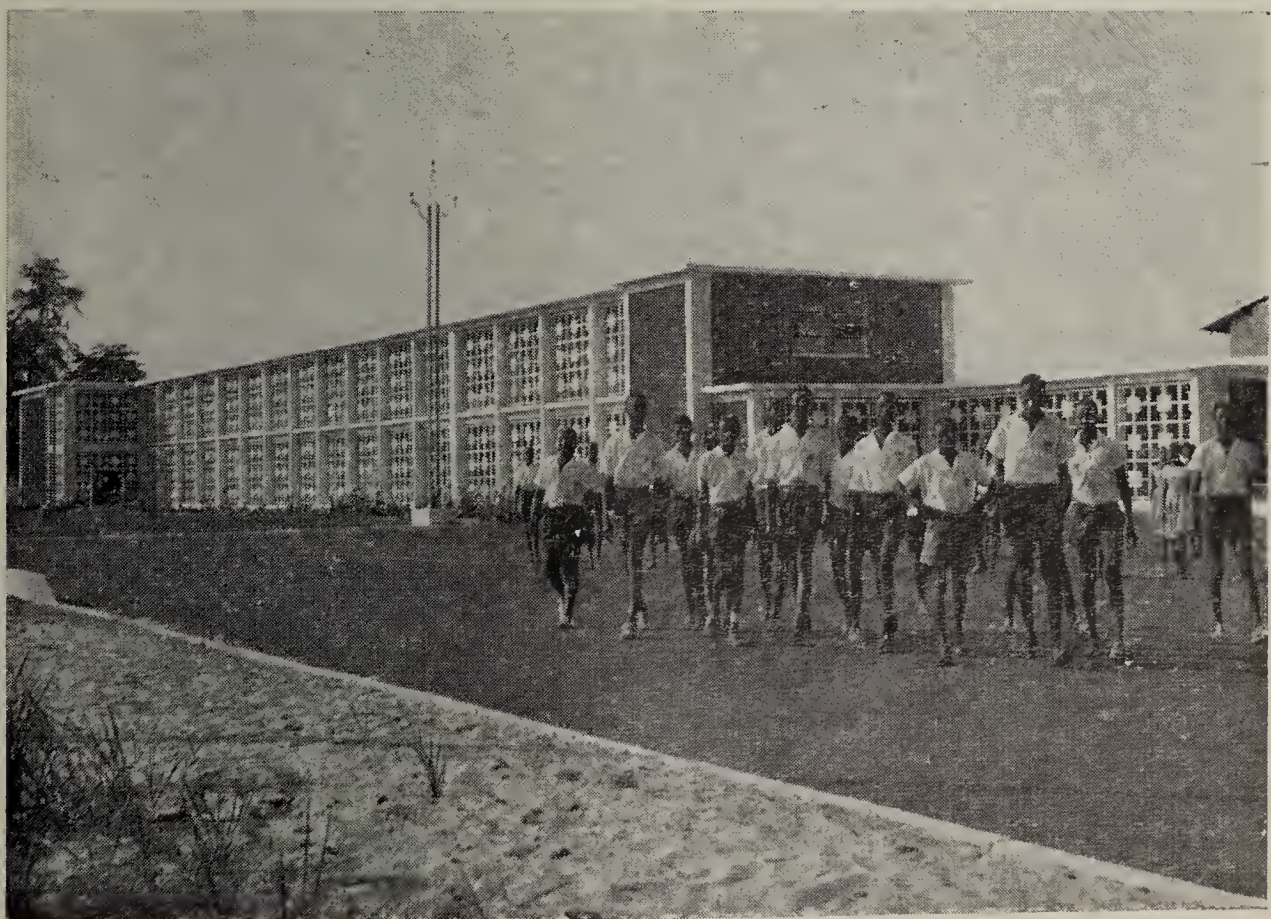


*The beach at Bakau. "Cape House" in the background*



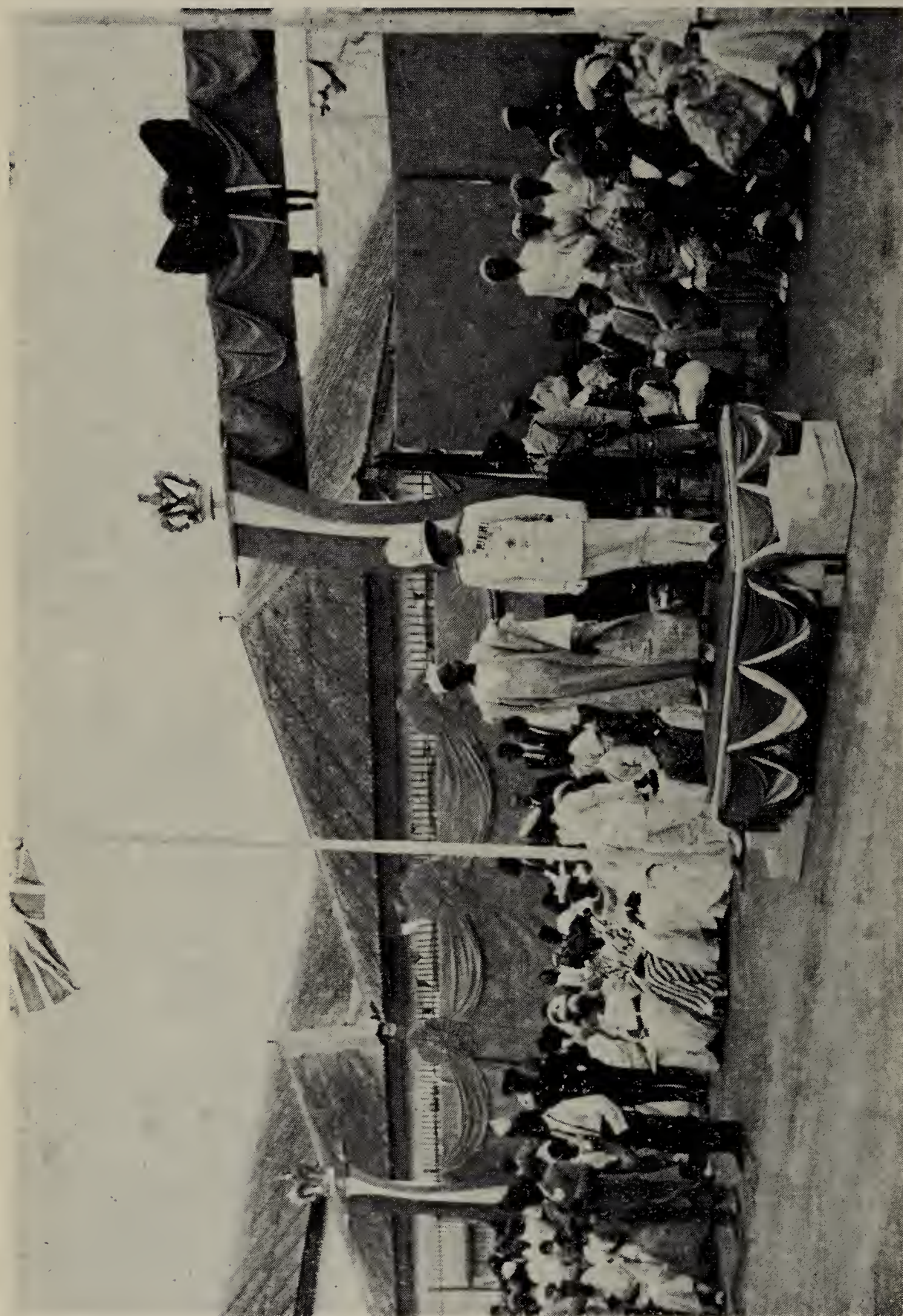


*Rural station for the registration of electors, 1962*



*The Gambia High School, classroom block*





*The Governor and the Prime Minister on the saluting dais at the celebration  
of Full Internal Self-Government, 4th October 1963*



southwards. Latterly the lines have become overcrowded and methods of improving the system are being considered. All overseas telecommunications are provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. from their Bathurst station, which has both cable and radio links.

#### *Telecommunications—Internal*

A V.H.F. radio-telephone trunk service was installed throughout Gambia, seven exchanges being put into service, at Kerewan (27-11-1961), Mansakonko (12-3-1962), Kaur (26-3-1962), Kuntaur (16-4-1962), Georgetown (21-5-1962), Bansang (23-7-1962) and Basse (3-12-1962). Close to each of these exchanges a public call office was placed. As yet only three exchanges have private subscribers connected. All exchanges have access to the automatic telephone system of Bathurst, to the transfrontier service to Senegal and to the international telecommunications system of Cable and Wireless.

Maintenance and operation of the new V.H.F. system gave rise to some problems owing to lack of trained staff, but valuable help was obtained from the International Telecommunications Union, who provided two experts to advise and train staff. A setback, when the mast at Kuntaur fell in a storm, was successfully handled with the help of one of the experts.

Development of the Bathurst telephone system was retarded during 1962–63 owing to staff commitments and lack of funds, and a long waiting list grew up as the junction and exchange equipment became fully utilised. Plans were prepared for extensions including a satellite exchange at Serekunda, which it is hoped to put into effect in 1964–65. Hitherto the policy has been to offer lines to the public only after Government requirements have been fully met. This has led to a lavish use of lines in Government offices and quarters, to which the department is giving attention.

Statistics are given in Table 11C, page 141.

## *Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films, Information Office and Printing Office*

### PRESS

THE *Gambia Echo* (price 6d., published by the Gambia Echo Syndicate, Bedford Place, Bathurst, Editor Lenrie Peters) maintained publication roughly once a week. It is devoted largely to local news and comment.



The *Gambia News Bulletin* (price 1d., published three times a week by the Government Information Office) gave a limited coverage of world news and served as a vehicle for publicising official notices and announcements. From December 1962 it started to accept small advertisements. At the close of the period the policy of maintaining this publication was under review.

During 1963 the leading political parties started to issue duplicated news-sheets roughly at weekly intervals.

#### BROADCASTING

The Gambia Broadcasting Service opened on 1st May 1962 under the Government Information Office. As "Radio Gambia" it broadcast for two hours each evening, Mondays to Fridays, on the 60 metre band, relaying B.B.C. news and transmitting local announcements and local programmes in English and in Gambian languages. Transmission was handled by Cable and Wireless and technical guidance and servicing by the Telecommunications branch of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. During 1963 new directional aerials were erected to improve reception in the provinces.

Towards the end of 1963 an officer on secondment from the B.B.C. arrived to take charge of the Service. He submitted plans for its new development, which were under discussion at the end of the year.

#### FILMS

Commercial open-air cinemas operate at Bathurst (3), Serekunda (2), Bakau, Brikama and Basse. They show films obtained from a circuit operating in the English-speaking countries of West Africa and also some Indian, Arabic and French films. The Government Information Office shows films, obtained from the British Central Office of Information, in Bathurst and until early in 1962 on a mobile unit up country. There is also a static projector at each of the four Divisional headquarters. Serious films are from time to time shown by the Missions.

Three of the commercial cinemas were newly constructed or rebuilt during 1962-63.

The Cinematograph Board of Control licences films, slides and posters. During 1962 it passed 140 films for exhibition; in 1963 the number was 302.

## INFORMATION OFFICE

The Government Information Office was fully occupied during the period with starting up "Radio Gambia" and maintaining the *Gambia News Bulletin*. It maintained a small allocation for photographic service and shows films in Bathurst, but the travelling cinema projector, which had been in operation for some years, was abandoned in 1962. The office distributes display and reading matter and answers numerous enquiries, both local and overseas.

## PRINTING

The Government Printing Office is the only well-equipped printing concern in the country and undertakes a quantity of private work in addition to its official functions. It had an establishment of 80 at the end of 1963, which included the officers controlling the central stationery store and the central typewriter workshop. It produces the *Official Gazette* fortnightly, with supplements for legislation where required, the *Gambia News Bulletin* thrice weekly and official forms and reports.

## Chapter 13: Research

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

THE agronomist (Dr. M. I. Ashrif) and the scientific officer continued their research during 1962-63 but the post of agricultural specialist remained vacant. One of the main subjects of investigation was the problem of soil fertility both in upland and in swamp land. Work has commenced on evolving crop rotations capable of maintaining productive levels of soil fertility whilst reducing the traditional long periods of bush fallow. Experimental work on fertilisers continued with a view to finding more economical mixtures which might replace those now recommended.

The results of past and present research have been applied locally in several fields. They included:

Recommendation during the period of nine new rice varieties, to suit the different soil and water regimes occurring in Gambia, and of one promising new variety of groundnut:

Recommendation of fertiliser mixtures for groundnuts, cereals and rice, which have been put on sale to farmers.

Recommendations on seed dressings, which led to free distribution by the Department of a combined insecticidal-fungicidal dressing.



Work in all these fields continues and is to be expanded to include studies in grassland management, fodder conservation and integration of cattle into cultivation, with the purpose of evolving a mixed farming system appropriate to Gambian conditions.

At Sapu there is no longer a professional research officer but bulking of rice seed of different varieties continues on the Government area of the swamp and the results of mechanical rice cultivation are recorded and analysed.

Preparations were made during 1963 for a research investigation into groundnut mould, "aflatoxin," which was put in hand early in 1964.

#### Publications:

- "The effect of calcium on groundnuts" by Dr. M. I. Ashrif, in *Oléagineaux*, 1963.
- "Some observations on groundnut nodulation in the Gambia" by I. Thornton, in *Oléagineaux*, 1963.
- "The effect of fertiliser on the uptake of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium by the groundnut," by I. Thornton. Due for publication in the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, 1964.
- "A note on M.C.P.B. weedkiller on groundnuts." Due for publication in *Tropical Agriculture*, 1964.

#### *Agricultural Economics Research*

Sponsored by the British Department of Technical Co-operation, Miss M. R. Haswell, who conducted a detailed survey of the economy of a Gambian village (Geneiri) in 1947/49, returned in 1962 to re-survey the same village and assess the social and economic changes which had taken place over the intervening years. Her conclusion was that in this particular village, as a result mainly of increased rice cultivation, the income level had risen some 30 per cent in real terms over the thirteen years. This study was of exceptional interest and value, since it expresses peasant production in terms of labour and pin-points the factors which hold back expansion.

Publication: *The Changing Pattern of Economic Activity in a Gambian Village*, by M. R. Haswell. London, H.M.S.O., 1963.

#### *The Medical Research Council Laboratories*

The Council's Laboratories at Fajara are financed jointly by the Council and the British Department of Technical Co-operation: the

Gambia Government is not called upon for any contribution. The Laboratories continued to operate under direction of Dr. I. A. McGregor, O.B.E., who during 1963 was awarded the Chalmers Medal.

The staff, comprising the Director, six medical and scientific officers, an administrative officer, 14 ancillary overseas staff and 94 African staff, is engaged in the long-term study of the prevalent diseases of the region. Extensive analysis of epidemiological immunological, sociological, and ecological components of disease is made in village populations throughout the territory, while detailed investigation of the sick individual is undertaken in the forty-bedded research ward of the Laboratories' main establishment at Fajara. This combination of field and laboratory studies has been made possible by the comprehensive facilities offered by the Field Station of Keneba in the West Kiang District, and by the *Lady Dale*, a motor cruiser donated by the Wellcome Trustees.

The Laboratories' facilities are frequently made available to visiting workers. The detachment of the Medical Research Council's Trachoma Research Group, comprising three overseas staff, which is permanently stationed at the Laboratories, continued its investigations during 1962-63.

The subjects chiefly engaging the research teams were:

- 1 Malaria, its vectors and effects
- 2 Child mortality and child diseases
- 3 Trachoma (by the visiting group)
- 4 Anaemia
- 5 Parasitic diseases
- 6 Cardiac disease
- 7 Schistosomiasis
- 8 Hookworm.

Publications: Articles describing the results of work conducted from the Laboratories are regularly published in the technical journals. Particulars of these articles and a more detailed summary of the work conducted in the Laboratories are given in Appendix F.

### *Leprosy*

The Medical Officer, Leprosy (Dr. I. A. Susman), in addition to his administrative and field duties, conducted research into the pattern of leprosy in Gambia.

Publication: "The Gambia Leprosy Control Project" in *Leprosy Review*, July 1962.



*Ornithology*

Mr. E. M. Cawkell, Assistant Director of Education, who has served in Gambia since 1956 and has won wide repute as an authority on local ornithology, published an important article on Gambian birds during 1963.

Publication: "Notes on birds of the Gambia" by E. M. Cawkell and R. E. Moreau, *Ibis*, July 1963

*Miscellaneous*

The Gambia Government contributed to several research institutions overseas, including:

The West African Rice Research Station

The West African Institute for Oil Palm Research

The West African Fisheries Research Institute

The West African Trypanasomiasis Research Institute  
(1962 only)

The Tropical Section of the Road Research Laboratory,  
England.

Contributions were also made towards the compilation of a dictionary of West African Mammals and a flora of West Africa.

## Chapter 14: General

### SURVEYS

TOPOGRAPHICAL and cadastral surveys are carried out under the Ministry of Local Government, Lands and Labour by the Survey Department. The department also undertakes the valuation of properties in connection with administration of estates and security for public loans. The establishment consists of the Superintendent, Senior Surveyor, 12 surveyors, survey assistants and trainees, six draughtsmen, and ancillary staff bringing the total to 48 officers. Five trainees sat their final examination in December 1963: middle grade officers attended refresher courses in the Ghana survey school.

*Topographical*

All topographical maps of Gambia have been printed by the British Directorate of Overseas Surveys for the Gambia Government without charge. Since the issue in 1948 of the provisional edition of the 1/50,000 maps, fifteen sheets have been revised and annotated in

the department. A 1/25,000 land-use map of the Middle and Lower River areas in 35 sheets was produced from aerial photography in 1958 and there are plans to extend it in 1964. Base and coloured maps, together with the air photographs, are held in the department available for study.

Following the completion by survey parties of the first and second loops, totalling 320 miles, a precise traverse of 52 miles was completed in 1959, and since 1960 a network of secondary traverses, chiefly in the Kombo areas, has been produced. These traverses form the controls used for the land-use aerial photography. Vertical control was established by means of instrumental levels on all traverse points along the route of 82 miles from the datum point at Bathurst to Brumen bridge.

### *Public Works Surveys*

In 1961–62 the centre line and levelling of the trace and cross-section of the second stage of the trunk road between Brikama and Mansakonko was undertaken. Yundum airport was contoured in connection with the 1963 runway reconstruction. Part of the bunded area of Bathurst was surveyed and levelled in preparation for long-term reclamation schemes. Ground control and air photo points were surveyed in Bathurst and Fajara in connection with coastal erosion.

### *Maps Issued*

Electoral maps were compiled for the general election of 1962. A map of Gambia at 1/125,000 in three sheets was locally prepared and was reproduced and issued by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys. A sixth edition of the 1/500,000 Gambia Road Map, incorporating recent road improvements, was drawn in the department and reproduced in Britain. A small scale 1/1,000,000 map with details suppressed was prepared for use in official publications.

### *Cadastral*

Cadastral plans in black-and-white are produced by a “Leda” reproduction unit as required. Bathurst built-up area is covered by 13 sheets at 1/1056, which have been compiled into convenient maps at 1/2,500 and 1/5,000. Twenty-eight village plans of the main centres in Gambia are available, mostly in 1/2,500 or 1/5,000 scale.

During 1962–63 several villages and trading stations were surveyed. The 1/2,500 compilations of Bakau and Fajara were ground-checked, plotted and annotated and similar action on Bathurst sheets is proceeding. Five new lay-outs, covering 190 acres, were



completed in Kombo St. Mary and lay-out plans for Campama and Box Bar areas in Bathurst were prepared. With increasing demand for leases, a waiting list for plot surveys has built up: some progress was made towards reducing the back-log.

#### TOURISM

Strangers who come to Bathurst in the cool season on private visits or short business trips from other parts of Africa or from Europe and America, are almost invariably enthusiastic about the climate and the beaches and remark on the friendly reception they are given by the inhabitants. Undoubtedly the country has a tourist potential, which, however, it is difficult to develop in the absence of accommodation or entertainments suited to the private visitor of moderate means. Meanwhile the only hotel, which is geared chiefly to accommodating business and official visitors, has suffered from the cessation of night stops on scheduled and charter air flights.

As a preliminary step towards making the country's attractions better known an informative booklet was compiled for free issue to visitors and enquirers.

#### LONDON OFFICE

Upon the attainment of independence by Sierra Leone in April 1961, the joint London office of Sierra Leone and Gambia ceased to operate and Gambia established its own office under the Gambia Liaison Officer, whose title was changed in 1962 to Commissioner. Towards the end of 1963 the post, hitherto held by an official, was filled by the appointment of the Reverend J. C. Faye, M.B.E., a former Minister of Works and Communications.

About the same time the office was required to vacate the rooms hitherto held on lease from the Crown Agents and adjoining their premises at Millbank. New premises were found at 147 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square (Tel. Whitehall 1911).

The office is concerned mainly with the welfare of Gambians living in Britain, in particular with Gambian students with whom it maintains regular contact. It supplies information to persons enquiring about Gambia and acts as a centre for Gambian personalities and officials whilst in London. The Commissioner represented Gambia at various functions during the period.

## PART III

### *Chapter 1: Geography and Climate*

#### *Climate*

The winter climate of Gambia, particularly of the Bathurst area, is among the most agreeable in the Northern Hemisphere. The country enjoys dry weather with blue skies and constant sunshine, tempered by cool breezes. For those able to spend the hours on the long sandy beaches, sunbathing or fishing, it can scarcely be bettered.

These conditions last from late November to about the end of April. During the period the dominating air-stream is the Harmattan from the north-east, humidity is low and night temperatures fall below 65° F.; temperatures as low as 45° F. have been recorded. Up the River the cool season is shorter.

For the rest, Gambia has tropical conditions. By late April, or up the River by March, the hot season sets in. Humidity begins to rise and mid-day temperatures up to 110° F. are experienced in the Upper River, though 90° F. is rarely exceeded in Bathurst. Winds now begin to come from the west (monsoon). About June the heat is relieved by the onset of squalls, which herald the arrival of the rainy season. This lasts from July to October, during which it rains most days, though there are usually periods of sunshine also.

More squalls are experienced as the rains draw to a close and October-November is a rather trying season of high temperature and humidity, until the cool season sets in late in November.

Rainfall averages 53 inches at Yundum Airport, 45 inches at Bathurst and 40 inches at Georgetown, but there are very wide year-to-year variations:

#### *Extremes of Rainfall, 1952-63*

<i>Station</i>	<i>Maximum (inches)</i>	<i>Minimum (inches)</i>
Yundum . .	73 (1958)	41 (1961)
Bathurst . .	64 (1958)	33 (1961)
Georgetown .	51 (1952)	29 (1959)

In one station (Kaur) a total rainfall as low as 19 inches has been recorded.

For fuller statistics, see Table 11D, page 142.



Rather surprisingly one can trace no correlation between the rainfall and the output of groundnuts. Of recent years 1958 was the wettest and 1959 was the driest; both produced exceptionally poor groundnut crops. Another poor crop was that of 1955–56, a season when rain fell on many more days than usual but was not particularly abundant. On the other hand the 1961–62 crop was above trend in output, despite low rainfall generally. On the whole it seems that an “average” year is best for groundnuts.

### *The River*

The Gambia River is one of the finest waterways of Africa. It rises near Labe, on the Futa Jallon Plateau, and first flows away north-eastwards before swinging round in an extensive arc, so that it is flowing generally westwards towards the Atlantic by the time it enters the Gambia territory near Koina, 295 miles from its mouth. From Koina, in the region known as the Upper River, it proceeds between fairly high banks, in a series of large meanders, to a point a few miles below MacCarthy Island where it swings into the loop which is such a notable feature of the Middle River. The first bridge across the River, constructed in 1959, is at Goloumbo in Senegal, a few miles above Koina, where the river is about 1,000 feet wide.

As the River emerges from this loop its character changes. It becomes much broader and mangroves appear along its banks. The presence of mangroves is a sign of brackish water and, in fact, salt water extends more than 120 miles up-stream at the height of the dry season, though during the rains it is swept down-stream below Elephant Island, 93 miles from the mouth of the river. The Lower River is, in fact, an estuary, with a six-foot tide and looks like an arm of the sea. A solid wall of mangroves limits the view from the water, except in stretches where sandstone outcrops take the place of the riverine swamps.

Quite large ocean-going vessels can enter the port of Bathurst over the bar of 27 feet depth. Smaller ocean-going vessels can sail 150 miles up-stream to Kuntaur, and moor directly against the river bank.

The division into Upper, Middle and Lower River is important agriculturally and hydrologically. In the Upper River the main stream flows between high banks considerably below the level of the flattish land on either side. Tidal effects are small, but at the time of the highest floods the river is so swollen with a rise of 25 feet or more that it overflows its banks, producing narrow swampy tracts

on each side. Beyond these swamps stretch the sandstone “uplands,” notable for the production of groundnuts upon which the economy of the Gambia so largely depends.

These uplands form the edge of the extensive Senegambian Sandstone Plateau, here gashed by the River Gambia itself. Gently, but surely, this plateau becomes lower in elevation towards the west, until in the Middle River its level is not greatly above that of the riverine lands. Here broad swamps extend for a mile or more away from the river along either bank, but the water is always fresh. These are the main banta faro lands, flooded during the rains but above water during the dry season, and their comparatively fertile soils are favourable to the growing of swamp rice, which is a main crop of the Middle River.

In the Lower River the wall of mangroves along the river frontage is a very distinctive feature. The waters are saline, which severely limits the value of the swamps, for it means that rice growing is not at present possible in the salt-impregnated soils, but rice is grown on adjacent banta faro lands.

Population avoids the swamps and is concentrated on the sandy plateaux away from the river. At two points the plateaux extend as far as the river bank, the one southwards from the border of Senegal to the stretch near Albreda, and the other northwards from the border of Casamance to Cape St. Mary, near Bathurst, where it abruptly terminates in low cliffs. This area, constituting “Kombo” is not only swamp-free, but also benefits climatically from the sea breezes which sweep across it from the Atlantic.

The Island of St. Mary, which protrudes eastwards and narrows the mouth of the river, is simply a sand bar extended southwards by mangrove swamps. Bathurst lies on its easterly tip, and is connected with the adjacent Kombo St. Mary by a bridge.

A glance at the map shows that the boundaries of the territory have been arbitrarily drawn at a general distance of six miles from the river banks except close to the mouth of the River, where the distance is wider. There remain close economic and social links between the inhabitants of the Gambia and the surrounding Senegal; for instance, cattle move into the Gambia from across the border each year, and the “strange farmers,” who help with the growing of groundnuts, are mentioned elsewhere in the Report, page 38.

### *The People*

Bathurst, the capital, is the only town in the Gambia and had a population of 27,809 in April 1963. The Woloff numbering 11,300 are the largest total group. Aku (de-tribalised Africans whose



ancestors were liberated slaves or refugees from other areas at the time of the slave trade), Mandingo, Jola, Fula, Serere and over 5,400 non-Gambians make up the rest.

The Island of St. Mary and Kombo St. Mary have a total area of about 25 square miles and together make up the "colony" area. The population of Kombo St. Mary was 12,208 in April 1963.

The remainder of Gambia other than the "colony," has a total area of 3,978 square miles and a population of 275,469.

The Mandingo are the most numerous tribe in the Protectorate, totalling about 129,000, followed by the Fula and Woloff. Chapter I of Part II deals with the population of the country.

The people of rural Gambia, except for the annual ingress and egress of the "strange farmers" from the neighbouring French and Portuguese territories of the Senegal and the Casamance, mainly comprise the indigenous peasant tribes, who still cling tenaciously to the native law and custom handed down to them from their ancestors. Bathurst, on the other hand, carries a population of a somewhat cosmopolitan character, consisting of an admixture of persons of very different races and creeds, who have imported with them certain characteristics peculiar to their several places of origin.

### *Land Use*

There are no plantations or estates, the main cash crop, ground-nuts, being raised entirely by African farmers. The principal crops for local consumption are rice, sorghum, millet, cassava, maize, beans, peppers and vegetables.

Forest produce is quite considerable. An important source of building material is the rhun palm (*Borassus flabellifer*) which is used for bridge building, for the building of wharves and, when split, as roofing poles upon which thatch is laid. Mangrove poles are also used in house building and for fence posts. The bamboo (*Oxtenanthera abyssinicia*) is used for making woven bamboo fencing and house walls, called "krinting."

The system of land tenure is described in Chapter 6 of Part II.

### *Fauna*

The fauna of Gambia is large and of great interest to the naturalist and photographer, but includes little big game. Antelope are sometimes seen and there are large numbers of wild pig, often exceptionally large specimens, especially in the Middle River area. Hippopotamus are not uncommon and hyaenas and jackals cause some trouble around villages. Dog-face baboons move about in troops numbering one hundred or more. They are a source of amusement to the traveller but do considerable damage to crops.

Bird life is exceptionally rich. At least 400 species have been identified in Gambia and the country is ideal for the ornithologist or bird watcher, particularly since the virtual absence of persecution makes many species unusually tame and easy to watch. Lying to the extreme west of the African continent Gambia acts as a wintering and passage area for a large number of Palaearctic species, especially passerines and waders, and it also has an extensive avifauna of its own. It is rich in herons, doves, sunbirds, hawks and grass-warblers, besides its great variety of riverine species. Among the edible game-birds are bush-fowl, green pigeon, guinea fowl, teal, spur-wing and knob-billed goose and sand grouse.

The Gambia estuary and coastal waters are very well stocked with fish, both for the amateur angler and for commercial exploitation. Six-foot tarpon have been caught from the beach and first-rate sport is provided by red snapper, caranx, barracuda, ladyfish and many others. Flatfish ("sole") and crawfish ("lobster") are fairly plentiful. Up the River in the fresh water the tiger fish is outstanding both for angling and for the table.

There is also in Gambia a large reptile population and the visitor will be offered excellent skins of crocodile or python as souvenirs.

## *Chapter 2: History*

THE banks of the Gambia River have been inhabited for many centuries and a number of stone circles of ancient origin exist, but there is insufficient archaeological or written evidence to throw much light on the early history of the country.

The first known written record of Gambia is a reference in the account of Hanno, the Carthaginian, of his voyage down West Africa about B.C. 470, but it is not informative.

During the fifth to eighth centuries A.D. most of the Sene-Gambian area was part of the empire of Ghana, whose rulers were of the Serahuli tribe, still strongly represented in Gambia, and had their seat north of the Upper Niger (not in the country now known as "Ghana", of which only a small sector was an outlying part of the empire). The Ghana empire was gradually superseded by the kingdom of the Songhais, based on the bend of the Niger south of Timbuktu. The Songhai rulers were also of the Serahuli tribe. They became Moslems and vigorously promoted Islam.



About the thirteenth century A.D. tribes of Mandingo and Susus from the Futa Jallon plateau of Guinea shook off Songhai rule and established themselves in what is now Mali, from Bamako to Timbuktu. They assumed overlordship over the whole Gambia basin. What is now Gambia was then probably mainly inhabited by Woloffs on the north bank and by Jolas on the south bank. The Mali rulers' names, Keita and Sonko, are still prominent names among Gambian Mandingoes.

The Mali empire declined by about A.D. 1500 and its Mandingo leaders retired to their former lands in Futa Jallon, but they still held influence over Casamance and Gambia as recently as the early eighteenth century. Later in that century the area was penetrated by Fula invaders, whose ancestors had come from North Africa and who went on to found the Emirates of Northern Nigeria.

The first Europeans to visit the River Gambia were a Venetian and a Genoese, commissioned by Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal to lead an expedition along the African coast to the south of Cape Verde. They arrived in the River Gambia in 1455, but only proceeded a short way upstream. In the following year they proceeded farther up the river and got in touch with some of the native chiefs. When they were near the river's mouth "they cast anchor at an island in the shape of a smoothing iron, where one of the sailors, who had died of fever, was buried. As his name was Andrew, being well loved, they gave the island the name of St. Andrew". For some three centuries afterwards the history of the European occupation of the Gambia was largely the history of this island.

This discovery was followed by attempts on the part of the Portuguese at settlement along the river banks. The number of settlers never appears at any time to have been large and such few as there were intermarried with the African races. The European strain in their descendants rapidly diminished, but Christian communities of Portuguese descent continued to live on the banks of the Gambia in separate villages well into the middle of the eighteenth century. Portuguese churches existed up to 1730 at San Domingo (near Albreda), Geregia (sc. Portuguese "igreja") near Kansala in Foni and Tankular. The farthest Portuguese settlement up the River was at Setuku near Fattatenda.

In 1580 a number of Portuguese took refuge in England, one of whom piloted two English ships to Gambia and returned with a profitable cargo of hides and ivory in 1587. Thereafter certain London and Devon merchants purchased the exclusive right to trade between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia; this grant was confirmed to the grantees for a period of 10 years by letters patent of Queen

Elizabeth. The patentees reported that the Gambia was a river of secret trade and riches, concealed by the Portuguese. In 1612 another attempt by the French to settle in the Gambia ended disastrously owing to sickness and mortality.

Letters patent conferring *inter alia* all the right of exclusive trade in the River Gambia were subsequently granted in 1598, 1618 and 1632 to other adventurers, but no attempt was made by the English to explore the river until 1618. The expedition in that year had for its objective the opening up of trade with Timbuktu. Leaving his ship in the estuary the commander proceeded with a small party in boats. During his absence the crew of his ship were massacred by the Portuguese, but some of the party managed on their return to make their way overland to Cape Verde and thence to England. In the meantime a relief expedition had been sent out under command of Richard Jobson, who gave a glowing account of the commercial potentialities of the River Gambia in his *Golden Trade*. But his expedition had resulted in considerable losses and a subsequent voyage, which he made in 1624, proved a complete failure. The patentees made no further attempt to exploit the resources of the Gambia.

In 1651 Cromwell granted a patent to certain London merchants who established a trading post at Bintang. Members of the expedition proceeded as far as the Barokunda Falls in search of gold, but Prince Rupert entered the Gambia with three Royalist ships and captured the patentees' vessels. After this heavy loss the patentees abandoned further enterprise in Gambia.

In the meantime, James, Duke of Courland had obtained from various native chiefs the cession of St. Andrew's Island and land which is now the Half-Die quarter of Bathurst. Settlers, merchants and missionaries were sent out by Courland and forts were erected on St. Andrew's Island and at Half-Die.

After the Restoration, English interest in Gambia was revived as the result of information which Prince Rupert had obtained in 1652 regarding the reputed existence of gold. A new patent was granted to a number of persons, who were styled the "Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa" and of whom the most prominent were James, Duke of York and Prince Rupert. The Adventurers sent an expedition to Gambia which arrived in the river at the beginning of 1661. It occupied what is now "Dog Island" and erected a temporary fort there.

This expedition seized St. Andrew's Island from the Courlanders and gave it the name of James Island, which it retains.



In 1677 the French seized the island of Gorée near Dakar, and the history of the next century and a half is the history of a continuous struggle between England and France for political and commercial supremacy in the regions of the Senegal and Gambia. By 1681 the French had acquired a small enclave at Albreda opposite James Island. Except for short periods, during which trouble with the natives of Barra or hostilities with England compelled them temporarily to abandon the place, they retained their foothold there until 1857.

In the wars with France following upon the English Revolution, James Fort was captured on four occasions by the French, namely, 1695, 1702, 1704 and 1708, but no attempt was made by them to occupy the fort permanently. At the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the French recognised the right of the English to James Island and their settlements in the River Gambia.

After several set-backs, culminating in extensive damage to the fort on James Island by an explosion in 1725, the English "Royal African Company" enjoyed 20 years of comparative prosperity. A detailed account of the life and work of the Company's servants in the Gambia during this period is given in Francis Moore's *Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa*. Factories were established as far up the river as Fattatenda and a fairly considerable trade was carried on with the interior.

Nevertheless, despite a subsidy from the British Government for the maintenance of their forts, the African Company gradually fell into grave financial difficulties. In 1749 James Island was found to be "in a most miserable condition" and in the following year it was reported that the garrison "was reduced by sickness from twenty-five or thirty men to five or eight and, the officers being all dead, a common soldier had succeeded to the command."

By 1750 the position had become critical and the African Company was divested of its charter. The forts and settlements in Gambia passed to a new company controlled by a committee of merchants. This too was a failure, and in 1765 the Crown took over. For the next 18 years the Gambia formed part of the Crown Colony of Senegambia. Government headquarters was at St. Louis at the mouth of the River Senegal and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed to take charge of James Fort and the settlements in the Gambia.

In 1779 the French captured James Fort for the fifth and last time. They so successfully demolished the fortifications that at the close of the war it was found impossible to rebuild them, and thereafter James Island ceased to play any part in the history of Gambia.

After further fighting St. Louis and Gorée were handed back to France in 1783 and Senegambia ceased to exist as a British Colony. Gambia was once more entrusted to the care of the African Company which, however, made no attempt to administer it.

In 1785 Lemain (MacCarthy) Island was acquired by the British Government with a view to establishing a convict settlement, but nothing came of the plan. For the next 30 years British influence in the Gambia was confined to the operations of individual traders. Settlements were established along the river banks, of which the most important was at Pisania (Karantaba). This settlement, already in existence in 1779, was occupied by a doctor named Laidley and a family of the name of Aynsley. Invaluable assistance was rendered by both Laidley and the Aynsleys to Major Houghton (1790), Mungo Park (1795 and 1805) and Major Grey (1818) in the course of their journeys of exploration into the interior of Africa. It was from Pisania that Mungo Park, under the auspices of the African Association, made his way to the upper reaches of the Niger.

When the African slave trade was abolished by Act of Parliament in 1807, the British were in possession of Gorée. With the co-operation of the Royal Navy, the garrison of that fort made strenuous efforts to suppress the traffic in the River Gambia which was being carried on by American and Spanish vessels, but the slavers offered stubborn resistance.

At the close of the Napoleonic Wars Gorée was returned to France. On the recommendation of Sir Charles MacCarthy and in order to suppress the traffic in slaves, Captain Alexander Grant of the African Corps was despatched to establish a military post in Gambia. James Island was found to be unsuitable, and on 23rd April 1816 Grant entered into a treaty with the Chief of Kombo for the cession of the island of Banjol. It was renamed St. Mary's Island, and the settlement, which was established there, was called Bathurst after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1821 Gambia was placed under the Government of Sierra Leone and was administered from Freetown until 1843, when it was created a separate colony. Again in 1866 Gambia and Sierra Leone were united under a single administration until 1888.

Groundnuts first appear as an export from Bathurst in 1835. Thereafter they rapidly replaced the beeswax, ivory and skins, which had hitherto formed the main items of external trade.

From the late eighteenth century and throughout the early and middle nineteenth century there was bitter and protracted religious dissension in the rural areas, cutting across tribal groups, between the Marabouts, strict followers of Islam, and the Soninkis, who



were not prepared to abjure animist customs and liquor. As a consequence of this civil strife various chiefs sought protection from the British established at Bathurst and treaties between the British and the chiefs were concluded. In 1826 a strip along the north bank of the River opposite Bathurst was ceded to Britain by the Chief of Barra. In 1823 Grant had acquired Lemain Island, about 170 miles up the River, to be made into a settlement for liberated African slaves. He renamed it MacCarthy Island and it became the headquarters of a Wesleyan Mission. In 1840 and 1853 areas of the mainland adjoining St. Mary's Island were obtained from the Chief of Kombo for the settlement of discharged soldiers of the West India Regiment and of liberated Africans. In 1857 Albreda, the French enclave in Gambia which had proved a constant source of friction, was handed over to Britain in return for concessions up the coast.

The British Government was at this period desiring to reduce its liabilities and consolidate its areas of influence in West Africa. In 1870, and again in 1876, it entered into negotiations with the French for the exchange of Gambia for territory further down the coast, but the proposal aroused such opposition in England and in Gambia that the British Government decided to drop the scheme.

The modern history of Gambia dates from 1888, when the administration was once again separated from Sierra Leone and a Gambia legislature was established. In the following year delimitation of the boundaries between Gambia and Senegal was put in hand.

For several years thereafter much of the country was unsettled but gradually the Government negotiated treaties of British protection with all the principal chiefs along the River. The last, and most important, was the treaty concluded in 1901 with Musa Mullah, Chief of Fulladu. Thereby it became possible to pass the Protectorate Ordinance of 1902, under which the whole of Gambia was brought under the "protectorate system" except Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary, which continued to be termed the "Colony".

Between 1902 and the end of the war in 1945 the history of Gambia was uneventful. There were years of booming trade during and directly after the 1914-18 war and a period of deep depression during the 1930's, but the general picture was one of political tranquillity and very gentle economic advance. The pattern of the single cash crop, the busy "trade season", and the wet season, slack in business but devoted to farming, soon became established and has remained very much unchanged ever since.

The constitutional changes, which have led to full internal self-government in 1963, began in 1947, when an unofficial majority was introduced into the legislature and when the first parliamentary elections were held. In the 1951 constitution three elected members entered the Executive Council and two of them became "Members of the Government" with quasi-ministerial duties. Ministers were first introduced in the constitution which came into effect in 1954, when the Legislative Council was expanded to 21 members, 14 of whom were elected.

Further constitutional advance took place in 1960, when the legislature, further enlarged, was renamed the House of Representatives and general elections under universal adult suffrage were held. Six Ministers were appointed, of whom four held portfolios conferring responsibility for Government activities. In 1961 Mr. P. S. N'Jie, leader of the United Party, which had a majority in the House, was appointed Chief Minister.

After another constitutional conference, held in London, new general elections were held in May 1962, followed by the introduction of a Government with general ministerial responsibility. The election was won by the People's Progressive Party (PPP) and its leader, Mr. D. K. Jawara, became Premier.

Finally, on 4th October 1963, full internal self-government was attained under the constitution described in the next chapter, and Mr. Jawara became Prime Minister.

## *Chapter 3: Administration*

### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

UNDER the Gambia (Constitution) (Amendment) Order In Council, 1963, Gambia attained full internal self-government on 4th October 1963.

Executive authority is exercised on behalf of the Queen by the Governor, but in the exercise of his functions the Governor is normally required to obtain and act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet or of a Minister acting under the general authority of the Cabinet. The Governor retains "special responsibility" for external affairs, internal security and defence, but under the provisions of the Order in Council, current responsibilities under the



first two of these headings have been delegated to the Prime Minister. The Governor is assisted by the Deputy Governor, who performs the functions of Governor during his absence or incapacity.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and a number of other Ministers, at present eight. The Prime Minister is the elected member of the House of Representatives who leads the party which commands the support of the majority of members of the House. Ministers are appointed in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker, elected by the House; the Attorney-General, who is a public officer, *ex officio*; 32 elected members, seven from the Colony and 25 from the Protectorate; four elected head chiefs elected by the head chiefs; and two nominated members appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Prime Minister. The Attorney-General and the nominated members have no vote. A Deputy Speaker is elected by the House from among its own members. The Governor may attend and address the House at any time.

The Governor retains certain legislative reserved powers in respect only of his "special responsibilities".

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

##### *Political and Administrative*

After the 1962 General Election a Minister for Local Government and Lands was for the first time appointed and the officer previously holding the post of Commissioner for Local Government became Secretary to the Ministry. In the reorganisation of October 1963, the Ministry assumed responsibility also for Labour. The Hon. S. M. Dibba was Minister throughout.

Gambia outside Bathurst is divided into four Divisions, each with a Divisional Commissioner. They are Western Division (Brikama); Lower River Division (Mansakonko); MacCarthy Island Division (Georgetown); and Upper River Division (Basse). The Division consists of a number of Districts of average area of about 100 square miles, the largest being 305 square miles. The Districts are chiefdoms, in some cases of considerable antiquity, and each has a District Authority consisting of the Seyfu or head chief and a number of village heads.

Until recently there was no local government body between the District Authority, which was expected to maintain order and had power to make rules, and the Commissioner. During 1961 and 1962, however, six Area Councils were set up, and towards the end of 1963 a new Local Government Ordinance was enacted, under which

the Area Councils are designed to take over the more important local government functions, leaving the District Authorities with more limited responsibilities. The Area Councils include the Chiefs but have a majority of elected members. There are two Area Councils each in Lower River and MacCarthy Divisions and one each in Western and Upper River Divisions.

These developments constituted a fundamental change in local administration. The pattern, which had become traditional, of head chiefs, appointed personally by the Governor and responsible to the Governor through the Divisional Commissioner and the Senior Commissioner, came effectively to an end. Since October 1963 Chiefs are appointed after election on a limited franchise according to the advice of a political Minister.

With so many changes taking place the period did not pass wholly without friction. Several chiefs were unsympathetic to the People's Progressive Party and a few preferred to resign rather than carry on in the new environment.

### *Chiefs*

Six district chiefs died or resigned and were replaced during 1962–63. Particulars are given in Appendix B. The Nineteenth Chiefs' Conference, scheduled for 1962, was held at Brikama in December 1961 at the time of the visit of H.M. The Queen. The Twentieth Conference was held at Basse in January 1963. It followed a rather different pattern from previous conferences in that elected members of Area Councils participated and that each Minister delivered an address describing the activities of his Ministry. The chiefs as a body elect four representatives in the Legislature.

### *Works*

The Development Officers, attached to the Divisional Commissioners, carry out a variety of low-cost works of the greatest possible value to the Area Councils and to the rural population. Besides maintaining the dry-season roads and constructing schools and various other buildings, these officers took over the sinking of village wells, which constitutes one of the greatest improvements to rural areas in recent years. During 1963 ten blocks of two classrooms each and four double teachers' quarters were erected. Responsibility for rice causeways, previously handled by these officers, was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

### *Miscellaneous*

Both physically and psychologically much was achieved during 1962–63 towards breaking down the barriers between Bathurst and the rural areas. Large areas were opened up by the construction of



the South Bank trunk road, and the remoter areas were brought into contact by the starting of Radio Gambia and by the new link provided by the V.H.F. radio-telephone.

One of the distressing features of rural life in Gambia is the incidence of fires. During this period there were several serious fires, including instances at Batelling (Kiang) and Jambur (Kombo), where a large proportion of the houses of a village, including their stored produce, were destroyed.

Rural Community Development was introduced into Gambia for the first time during 1963 when a pilot and training project was established at Kwinella, Lower River Division, under direction of Mr. C. O. Van der Plas. Mr. Van der Plas, who first came to Gambia nine years ago as an expert under United Nations, generously offered his services to the Government free of charge. The project, which embraces a movement to encourage "self-help" in agricultural improvement and in the construction of buildings for communal objects, got off to a most promising start.

### *Local Authorities*

*The Bathurst Town Council*, established in 1947, now consists of 15 elected and four nominated members (one being a woman) and elects its own chairman annually. The chairman in 1962 was Mr. B. Q. Semega Janneh, in 1963 Mr. I. M. Garba Jahumpa, J.P., and the chairman-elect for 1964 Alhaji B. S. O. Jeng.

The council exercised responsibility for the cleaning and lighting of streets (but not for street maintenance which is for the present undertaken by the central Government). It handled the cleaning of street drains, collection of refuse and disposal of night-soil and was responsible for markets, cemeteries, recreation grounds and open spaces. A scheme for beautifying the town, with tree-planting in streets and lay-out of small flower gardens, was started.

During 1963 a scheme for the improvement of Albert Market with a loan from Government was finalised and the erection of a new slaughterhouse put in hand as its first phase. The remaining phases include new vegetable and meat sheds.

The council ran classes, with an enrolment of nearly 300, for children who had attained Standard IV but had not qualified for entry to secondary schools. It also operated a scholarship scheme for pupils in secondary schools and offered 24 scholarships during the period.

Several overseas personalities and sports teams were officially entertained by the council during the period.

The finances of the council are described in Part II, Chapter 3, page 31, and the results of its election in Appendix C, page 111.

*The Kombo Rural Authority* was abolished in October 1963 and the district incorporated into the Brikama Area Council's area. This decision was taken after a ministerial enquiry in 1962 which showed that the services being performed by the Authority were insufficient to justify its administrative superstructure.

*The Area Council* made a promising start. Those of Brikama and Basse had already been established in May 1961 and the remainder at Mansakonko, Kerewan, Georgetown and Kuntaur, were set up in November 1962, the existing "Group Treasuries" being taken over. The finances of the councils are described in Part II, Chapter 3, page 32.

#### ELECTIONS

Despite rather acute political feelings, the various elections passed off in good order and without incident, except at Kerewan during the general election, when a crowd of voters attacked a constable while he was trying to arrest an offender. Police reinforcements had to be called for.

At the general election of May 1962 the poll averaged about 72½ per cent for the whole country:

Bathurst . . . . .	86 % (max. 91 % min. 80 %)
Western Division . . . . .	75 % (max. 89 % min. 59 %)
Lower River . . . . .	74 % (max. 78 % min. 72 %)
MacCarthy River . . . . .	66 % (max. 70 % min. 62 %)
Upper River . . . . .	59 % (max. 62 % min. 54 %)

In the Area Council elections the polls ranged between 45 per cent and 60 per cent.

### Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are prescribed by law and are in general use. Importers and traders are also familiar with the metric system and the possibility of legalising it for general use was under consideration. In local markets many transactions are measured by the "lot".



## Chapter 5: Reading List

There are few published books which deal exclusively with Gambia and most of the older publications are out of print. A detailed bibliography (cyclostyled) was prepared in 1958 by Dr. D. P. Gamble and can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Labour and Lands, Bathurst. Steps are being taken to bringing it up to date.

### PUBLISHED BOOKS, ETC.

#### *Descriptive*

- F. BISSETT ARCHER. *The Gambia Colony and Protectorate: an official Handbook*. St. Bride's Press, 1906.
- H. F. REEVE. *The Gambia*. Smith, Elder, 1912.
- R. HARDINGE. *Gambia and Beyond*. Blackie, 1934.
- BELLA SYDNEY WOOLF (Lady Southorn). *The Gambia*. Allen & Unwin, 1952.
- R. J. HARRISON-CHURCH. *West Africa*. Longmans Green, 1957.
- K. H. PFEFFER. *Sierra Leone and Gambia*. Bonn, Kurt Schroeder, 1958 (in German).

#### *Historical*

- G. G. FINDLAY and W. W. HOLDSWORTH. *History of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society*. Vol. IV, 1921.
- J. M. GRAY. *A History of the Gambia*. Cambridge University Press, 1940.
- F. H. HILLIARD. *A Short History of Education in West Africa*. Thomas Nelson, 1947.

#### *Ethnological*

- D. P. GAMBLE. *The Woloff of Senegambia*. International African Institute, 1956.

#### *Natural History*

- D. A. BANNERMAN. *The Birds of Tropical West Africa*. 5. vols. Crown Agents for Oversea Governments, 1931-50.  
and abridged edition *The Birds of West and Equatorial Africa*. 2 vols. Crown Agents for Oversea Governments, 1953.

- H. W. FOWLER. "The Marine Fishes of West Africa." *Bulletin of American Natural History*, 1936.
- G. S. O. SVENSON. "Fresh Water Fishes from the River Gambia." *Swedish Veterinary Journal*, 1933.
- A. G. JOHNELS. "Notes on Fishes from the Gambia River." *Swedish Zoological Journal*, 1954.
- G. S. CANSDALE. *West African Snakes*. Longmans, 1961.
- L. G. ANDERSON. "Reptiles and Batrachians collected in Gambia." *Swedish Zoological Journal*, 1937.

### *Philately*

- R. E. R. DALWICK. *The Gambia: a Study of Postal History and Postage Stamps*. Robson Lowe, 1953.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Available from the Gambia Government Printer, if in print.

### *Periodical Publications*

- The Gambia Gazette* (fortnightly).
- Reports on Trade and Shipping (annual).
- Reports of the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board (annual).
- Proceedings of the Chiefs' Conferences (annual).
- Gambia for the Visitor and Businessman (brochure).

### *Special Reports*

- N. G. G. COOPER. *Rapid Geological Survey of Gambia*. 1927 (published in Gold Coast).
- C. D. FORDE. *Need for Ethnographic and Sociological Research in Gambia*. 1945.
- W. ROSS. *Sample Medical Survey of Gambia*. 1948.
- T. H. BALDWIN. *Education in the Gambia*. 1951.
- C. L. BERG. *Establishment of a Hydrological Survey in Gambia*. 1952.
- A. J. F. BUNNING. *Road and River Transport in Gambia*. 1952.
- C.C.T.A. CONFERENCE PAPER. "Malnutrition in Africa" with special reference to Gambia, 1952 (published in Nigeria).
- S.P. 14/55. *Statement of Government Policy on Groundnut prices*.
- S.P. 6/56. *Statement of Government Policy on Secondary education*.



S.P. 4/57. *Statement of Government Policy on Agriculture.*

West African Research Organisation. *Rice in the Gambia.* 1957 (published in Sierra Leone).

J. C. GARDNER. *Activities of the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board.* 1958.

S.P. 6/59. *Exploration for Petroleum in Gambia.*

L. BAIN. *Report of Salaries Commission on the Gambia Public Service.* 1960.

J. B. LOYNES. *The Problem of the Future Currencies of Sierra Leone and Gambia.* 1961.

A. E. SNEAD. *Technical Education in Gambia.* 1964.

### *Constitutional Reports*

*Reports of Constitutional Conferences* and exchanges of despatches, S. Papers 3/59, 4/59, 6/61, 8/61, 8/63.

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Available from H.M. Stationery Office (if in print), unless otherwise stated.

Gambia Biennial Reports, 1950/51—1960/61.

West African Oilseeds Mission, 1947 and 1948. Col. Nos. 211 and 224.

I. L. MASON. *Classification of West African Livestock.* Farnham, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, 1951.

*The Gambia Egg Scheme.* 1952. Cmd. 8560.

MARGARET R. HASWELL. *Economics of Agriculture in a Savannah Village.* 1953.

D. P. GAMBLE. *Economic Conditions of two Mandinka Villages.* 1953.

C. O. VAN DER PLAS. *Socio-economic Study of Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary.* New York. United Nations, 1956.

C. O. VAN DER PLAS. *Survey of Rice Areas of Central Division, Gambia.* New York. United Nations, 1957.

H. G. AALFS. *Livestock Development in Gambia.* Rome. F.A.O., 1959.

MARGARET R. HASWELL. *The Changing Pattern of Economic Activity in a Gambian Village.* 1963.

JACQUELINE TYRWHITT. *Report on Town Planning for Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary.* New York. United Nations, 1963.

MAPS

Map of Gambia. 1:50,000 (17 sheets).

Map of Gambia. 1:125,000 (3 sheets).

Road map of Gambia. 1:500,000 (6th edition, 1962).

Map of Senegal. 1:500,000 (3 sheets, of which 2 cover Gambia).

Land use map of part of Lower River Division. 1:25,000 (6 sheets).

All the above, except the map of Senegal, are published by the British Directorate of Overseas Surveys, London.



## APPENDIX A

### GOVERNOR, CHIEF JUSTICE AND CABINET on 31st DECEMBER 1963

#### GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Sir John Paul, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

P. A. Gore, C.V.O. (Deputy Governor).

#### CHIEF JUSTICE

J. A. L. Wiseham.

#### THE CABINET:

##### PRIME MINISTER

The Hon. D. K. Jawara.

K. J. W. Lane, M.V.O. (Secretary to the Prime Minister and  
Secretary to the Cabinet).

D. A. Percival (Economic Adviser).

##### ATTORNEY-GENERAL

H. S. S. Few, Q.C.

##### MINISTER OF FINANCE

The Hon. S. Sisay.

F. D. C. Williams, C.M.G. (Financial Secretary).

##### MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The Hon. A. Kanyi.

S. G. Trees, M.V.O. (Secretary to Ministry).

J. A. Austin, O.B.E. (Director of Agriculture).

##### MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The Hon. A. Camara.

A. M. Gregory, O.B.E. (Secretary to Ministry and Director of  
Education).

MINISTER OF HEALTH

The Hon. J. L. B. Daffeh.

S. H. O. Jones, C.B.E. (Secretary to Ministry and Director of Medical Services).

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT, LABOUR AND LANDS

The Hon. S. M. Dibba.

M. H. Orde, O.B.E. (Secretary to Ministry).

MINISTER OF WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Hon. A. B. N'Jie, O.B.E., J.P.

I. G. Coghill (Secretary to Ministry).

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

The Hon. Seyfu Omar M'Baki.

The Hon. Y. Samba.



## APPENDIX B

### CHIEFS DIED OR RETIRED, 1962-63

<i>Date</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Chief</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1962</i>				
March	Kiang West	Kebba Ansu Sanyang	1955	Retired
May	MacCarthy Island	Moriba Kurubally	1934	Died
July	Fulladu East	Jawuru Kurubally	1924	Retired
November	Upper Baddibu	Tamba Jammeh, O.B.E.	1928	Retired
<i>1963</i>				
November	Central Baddibu	Silla Ba Dibba	1945	Retired
December	Kombo Central	Landing Bojang, B.E.M.	1940	Retired

## APPENDIX C

### SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS, 1962-63

<i>Date</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>Seats Vacant</i>	<i>Seats Contested</i>	<i>Un- opposed</i>	<i>Result:</i>	
					<i>P.P.P. and Supporters</i>	<i>U.P. and Supporters</i>
<i>1962</i>						
October/ November	Bathurst	5	2	3	—	5
November	Kuntaur	12	8	4	7	5
„	Georgetown	12	10	2	8	4
„	Kerewan	15	8	7	15	—
„	Mansakonko	12	3	9	12	—
<i>1963</i>						
November	Bathurst	5	1	4	—	5



## APPENDIX D

### STATEMENT ON CLOSER ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GAMBIA AND SENEGAL

*Senegalo-Gambian Joint Communiqué of  
26th October 1962*

“As a result of recent discussions between Ministers of the Governments of the Gambia and Senegal, the following is the text of a Joint Communiqué which is being released by the Gambian and Senegalese Governments this evening:

The Government of the Republic of Senegal and the Government of the Gambia, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have recently given consideration to the possibility that, on the attainment of full sovereign independence by the Gambia, some form of association might be entered into between the Gambia and Senegal. During their discussions, the Premier of the Gambia proposed that a joint approach might be made by the Government of Senegal and the Government of the United Kingdom, acting in respect of the Gambia, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint, under technical assistance arrangements, a team of constitutional, economic and fiscal experts. This team of experts would lay before the Governments economic and political data on which decisions can be taken as to the form their future relationships should take.

This proposal was accepted by the Senegalese Government and the Secretary-General of the United Nations has confirmed his willingness to appoint such a team. Subject to the endorsement of this proposal by the Gambian House of Representatives this team will be appointed in consultation with the two Governments, who hereby affirm their determination to co-operate fully with the team and to provide such information as it may require to perform its appointed task.

The conclusions reached by the reports will be studied by the two Governments and will form the subject of subsequent negotiations, with a view to achieving a close and friendly association between the Gambia and Senegal. The two Governments hope thus to make an important contribution to the stability, development and prosperity of their two countries and to the cause of African unity.”

*Gambia Government Statement on the Joint Communiqué of  
26th October 1962*

“ This statement is issued by the Government as a supplement to the Joint Communiqué issued by the Governments of the Gambia and Senegal on the 26th October 1962:

The Government of the Gambia, in furtherance of its declared intention to lead the country to independence, has recently been giving careful deliberation to the future economic and political development of the Gambia.

In the course of these deliberations the Gambia Government has been guided by two main principles: firstly, that independence must provide an effective means of leading the Gambian people towards greater prosperity and well-being, and that, for economic reasons, the Gambia might find it difficult to sustain this objective as an isolated sovereign independent state: secondly, that independence, when attained, should contribute to the wider cause of African unity. In the light of these two principles and in view of the close economic, geographical and ethnological links which bind the two countries, the Government decided that steps should be taken, after preliminary discussion with the Senegalese Government and the people of the Gambia to consider the question of some form of association with Senegal on the attainment of independence. The Gambian Government has been informed that the United Kingdom Government, for their part, would be prepared actively to support any such move towards closer association between the two countries.

At the same time the Gambian and Senegalese Governments have recognised the fact that due to the differing traditions and culture on which Senegal and the Gambia have developed and to the differing political, economic and fiscal systems which obtain in the two countries, the problems involved in achieving political and economic association are considerable.

With these considerations in mind the Premier of the Gambia, the Honourable D. K. Jawara, informally approached the President and Prime Minister of the Senegal Republic on the 24th September with a proposal that consideration should be given by the two Governments to making a joint approach to the Secretary-General of the United Nations requesting that a team of constitutional, economic and fiscal experts should be appointed under technical assistance arrangements, in consultation with the two Governments. These experts would lay before the Government the economic and political data on which the Governments and peoples of the two countries could decide what form their future relationship should take. In



putting forward this proposal the Premier of the Gambia made clear the need for his Government to await the conclusions of the team of experts before reaching any decision on the nature of such a future relationship.

In addition, the Premier emphasised that in the event of any form of union between the two countries being agreed, the Gambia Government would wish to see reserved in any such agreement certain essential safeguards concerning the measure of autonomy which would be enjoyed by the Gambia after association. These matters would concern those which the Government would wish to retain under its own control in any association with Senegal and would include responsibility for internal administration, the police, civil service and local government; preservation of Gambian civil and criminal law, educational and professional standards and qualifications; and the maintenance of the close ties of association between the Gambia, the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. They would also concern those matters which the Gambia would wish to consider sharing with Senegal (defence, foreign policy (including joint representation overseas), financial matters and development). Ancillary to these matters the Gambia Government would also wish to see conditions ensuring joint representation for matters for which responsibility might be apportioned; conditions which would ensure continuance of Gambia's trading remaining liberalised; and provision for some form of constitutional appeal to protect safeguards and conditions secured in any final agreement.

The President and Prime Minister of Senegal have informed the Premier of the Gambia that they welcome these proposals and have accepted them in principle subject to detailed negotiation on the terms of any eventual association in the light of the team of experts' findings. The Secretary-General of the United Nation has also confirmed his willingness to appoint such a team.

Subject, therefore, to the endorsement of this proposal by the Gambia House of Representatives, it is anticipated that the team of experts will be appointed towards the end of the year and, in the meantime, consideration will be given by the two Governments to the membership of the team and to its terms of reference.

The Gambia Government fully endorses the hope expressed in the final communique that the outcome of the team's enquiry will form a satisfactory basis for further negotiations between the two Governments contributing to the stability, development and prosperity of the two countries and to the cause of closer African unity."

*United Nations Statement of 26th October 1962*

“Acting Secretary-General, U. Thant, has declared his willingness to appoint, under technical assistance arrangements, a team of constitutional, economic and fiscal experts to proceed to Gambia and Senegal. This team of experts is to lay before the two Governments economic and political data on which the Governments and peoples of the two countries could decide what form their future relationships should take.

This follows the request of the Government of the Gambia and of the Government of Senegal, who have recently considered the possibility that on the attainment of full sovereign independence of the Gambia some form of association might be entered into between the Gambia and Senegal.

In a joint communique issued to-day in Dakar and Bathurst on the conclusion of a visit of the Premier of the Gambia to Senegal, mention was made of a joint approach by the two Governments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This was recently done by the Permanent Representatives of Senegal and of the United Kingdom, the latter acting on behalf of the Government of the Gambia.

The two permanent representatives in presenting their request gave assurances that the Governments concerned would co-operate fully with the team and provide such information as it may require to perform its appointed task. The Governments of the Gambia and Senegal have declared that they will study the conclusions reached by the experts and that they trust that these will form the subject of subsequent negotiations with a view to achieving a close and friendly association between the Gambia and Senegal.

The Acting Secretary-General has indicated that he is gratified by the constructive approach of the Governments and that he shares their conviction that the present action would make an important contribution to the stability, development and prosperity of the two countries and to the cause of African unity. He has also announced that he will shortly initiate discussions leading towards the appointment of the experts.”



# APPENDIX E

## PERSONAL INCOME TAX

Examples of Tax payable by Five Classes of Taxpayer

Assessable Income	Single Person	Married Couple (no children)	Married Couple with two resident children	Married Couple with one child undergoing education abroad	Married Couple with two children undergoing education abroad	Note.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
300	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Fixed rate.
400	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Tax at 3d. in the £ on total
500	7 10 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	assable income applies in
750	17 10 0	10 0 0	9 7 6	9 7 6	9 7 6	cases where such tax
1,000	30 0 0	22 10 0	17 10 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	exceeds the figure of tax
1,250	61 5 0	42 10 0	30 0 0	22 10 0	15 12 6	computed on chargeable
1,500	105 0 0	73 15 0	61 5 0	42 10 0	22 10 0	income.
2,000	230 0 0	192 10 0	167 10 0	130 0 0	73 15 0	
2,500	355 0 0	317 10 0	292 10 0	255 0 0	192 10 0	
3,000	605 0 0	530 0 0	480 0 0	405 0 0	317 10 0	
5,000	1,605 0 0	1,530 0 0	1,480 0 0	1,405 0 0	1,280 0 0	

Note: (1) The above figures make no allowance for reliefs in respect of dependant funds other than children, life insurance, provident funds, passages, etc.

(2) The personal reliefs applicable are:

Personal Allowance	£200
Wife's Allowance	£150
Child (Resident)	£50
Child (Schooling Abroad)	£250
Children (Maximum)	£750
Dependant Relative	£100

(3) The rates of tax on chargeable income are:

up to £400	2½%
£401 to £800	5%
£801 to £1,200	12½%
£1,201 to £2,300	25%
£2,301 to £10,300	50%
over £10,300	75%

## APPENDIX F

### MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL GAMBIA LABORATORIES WORKS AND PUBLICATIONS, 1962-63

#### SUMMARY OF RESEARCH

*By Resident Staff*

- (1) The nature of acquired immunity to malaria.
- (2) The passive transfer of acquired malarial immunity.
- (3) The antigenic specificity of *Plasmodium falciparum* in East and West Africa.
- (4) Assessment of acquired malarial immunity by fluorescent antibody techniques.
- (5) The effect of pregnancy on acquired malarial immunity.
- (6) Antibody production in malarious and non-malarious individuals following administration of specific therapeutic vaccines.
- (7) The effects of repeated parasitic infection on the health of rural village communities.
- (8) The distribution of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency in a rural population.
- (9) The incidence and aetiology of anaemias in rural populations.
- (10) Determination of the patterns of growth in rural Gambian children.
- (11) Assessment of the general pattern of illness in Gambian children.
- (12) Elucidation of the factors responsible for high mortality rates in young Gambian children.
- (13) The effect of socio-economic influences on growth and mortality of children.
- (14) The effect of schistosomiasis on the health of a rural population.
- (15) The incidence, importance and aetiology of seasonal oedematous states in Gambian adults.



- (16) The aetiology of cardiac disease in Gambians.
- (17) The study of hookworm infestation in Gambians.
- (18) The bionomics of mosquitoes of the *Anopheles Gambiae* complex.
- (19) Histological study of the reproductive system and the gonotrophic cycle of *Anopheles Gambiae*.
- (20) The anatomy of *Anopheles Gambiae*.

*By Visiting Workers*

- (1) *Trachoma Research Unit*
  - (a) The epidemiology of trachoma.
  - (b) The antigenicity of the trachoma virus.
  - (c) The preparation and testing of vaccines against trachoma
- (2) Calcium metabolism in Gambian subjects.
- (3) The role of chemosterilants as insecticides.

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## STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1A

*Population by Sex, Age and Areas*

(1) <i>Area</i>	(2) <i>All ages</i>	(3) 0-4	(4) 5-9	(5) 10-14	(6) 15-24	(7) 25-34	(8) 35-44	(9) 45 & over
BOTH SEXES								
GAMBIA, total . . .	315,486	44,517	44,275	29,794	60,235	62,119	33,480	41,066
Bathurst . . .	27,809	4,137	3,393	2,880	4,903	4,833	3,176	4,487
Brikama Area . . .	67,601	10,523	9,282	5,947	12,486	12,940	7,155	9,268
Mansa Konko Area . . .	34,227	4,820	4,796	3,433	6,371	6,487	3,834	4,486
Kerewan Area . . .	63,045	8,696	8,753	5,686	11,962	13,027	6,706	8,215
Georgetown Area . . .	35,752	4,956	5,213	3,438	6,469	7,095	4,006	4,575
Kuntaur Area . . .	29,003	3,504	4,077	2,740	5,902	6,184	3,164	3,432
Basse Area . . .	58,049	7,881	8,761	5,670	12,142	11,553	5,439	6,603
MALES								
GAMBIA, total . . .	160,849	22,253	22,454	15,454	27,044	29,438	18,678	25,528
Bathurst . . .	14,496	2,048	1,729	1,351	2,439	2,674	1,776	2,479
Brikama Area . . .	35,207	5,198	4,657	3,078	5,554	6,323	4,192	6,205
Mansa Konko Area . . .	16,888	2,339	2,470	1,778	2,847	2,874	1,984	2,596
Kerewan Area . . .	32,111	4,378	4,501	3,087	5,342	6,171	3,724	4,908
Georgetown Area . . .	18,395	2,506	2,665	1,772	2,937	3,304	2,228	2,983
Kuntaur Area . . .	15,043	1,711	2,059	1,401	2,715	3,033	1,871	2,253
Basse Area . . .	28,709	4,073	4,373	2,987	5,210	5,059	2,903	4,104
FEMALES								
GAMBIA, total . . .	154,637	22,264	2,184	14,340	33,191	32,681	14,802	15,538
Bathurst . . .	13,313	2,089	1,664	1,529	2,464	2,159	1,400	2,008
Brikama Area . . .	32,394	5,325	4,625	2,869	6,932	6,617	2,963	3,063
Mansa Konko Area . . .	17,339	2,481	2,326	1,655	3,524	3,613	1,850	1,890
Kerewan Area . . .	30,934	4,318	4,252	2,599	6,620	6,856	2,982	3,307
Georgetown Area . . .	17,357	2,450	2,548	1,666	3,532	3,791	1,778	1,592
Kuntaur Area . . .	13,960	1,793	2,018	1,339	3,187	3,151	1,293	1,179
Basse Area . . .	29,340	3,808	4,388	2,683	6,932	6,494	2,536	2,499

TABLE 1B

*Population by Tribal Groups and Areas  
(Both Sexes)*

(1) <i>Area</i>	(2) <i>All tribal groups</i>	(3) <i>Mand- inka</i>	(4) <i>Fula</i>	(5) <i>Woloff</i>	(6) <i>Jola</i>	(7) <i>Sera- huli</i>	(8) <i>Other Gam- bian</i>	(9) <i>Non- Gam- bian</i>
GAMBIA, total . . .	315,486	128,807	42,723	40,805	22,046	21,318	24,232	35,555
Bathurst . . .	27,809	3,338	1,021	11,311	1,422	344	4,948	5,425
Brikama Area . . .	67,601	21,962	3,681	2,956	19,635	539	4,293	14,535
Mansa Konko Area . . .	34,227	26,062	3,804	352	512	646	440	2,411
Kerewan Area . . .	63,045	36,319	5,817	12,871	259	104	3,136	4,539
Georgetown Area . . .	35,752	12,116	11,471	5,081	115	2,077	1,298	3,594
Kuntaur Area . . .	29,003	10,231	2,995	7,842	50	43	5,658	2,184
Basse Area . . .	58,049	18,779	13,934	392	53	17,565	4,459	2,867

TABLE 1C  
Population by Birthplace,  
Classified according to Area of Enumeration  
(Both Sexes)

Birthplace	Total	Area of Enumeration							
		Bathurst	Kombo St. Mary	Brikama	Mansa- Konko	Kerewan	George- town	Kuntaur	Basse
Total Population	315,486	27,809	12,208	55,393	34,227	63,045	35,752	29,003	58,049
Born in Gambia	279,931	22,384	9,316	43,750	31,816	58,506	32,158	26,819	55,182
Born outside Gambia	35,555	5,425	2,892	11,643	24,411	4,539	3,594	2,184	2,867
Born in:									
Bathurst	21,675	17,352	1,290	790	381	609	352	437	464
Kombo St. Mary	6,782	543	5,553	335	78	103	68	47	55
Brikama Area (remainder)	41,849	1,046	864	36,654	658	357	133	54	83
Mansa Konko Area	31,859	390	301	1,351	28,897	549	249	106	16
Kerewan Area	62,496	1,655	755	1,918	1,064	56,301	389	368	46
Georgetown Area	30,468	508	221	325	357	256	28,048	494	259
Kuntaur Area	27,684	388	101	134	142	244	1,764	24,836	75
Basse Area	57,118	502	231	243	239	87	1,155	477	54,184
Senegal, North	12,430	2,099	920	2,901	898	2,565	1,026	1,097	924
Senegal, South	9,068	1,099	819	4,994	760	395	586	119	296
Other Africa	13,440	1,908	1,007	3,696	725	1,564	1,954	960	1,626
Outside Africa	617	319	146	52	28	15	28	8	21
Percentages									
Born in Area of enumeration	} 79.8 8.9 11.3	62.4	45.9	66.1	84.5	89.3	78.6	85.6	93.4
Born elsewhere in Gambia		18.1	31.2	12.8	8.5	3.5	11.4	6.9	1.7
Born outside Gambia		19.5	23.9	21.1	7.0	7.2	10.0	7.5	4.9



TABLE 1D

*Declared Births and Deaths during 12 months ending April 1963, and Crude Birth and Death Rates based on Census Population*

<i>Area</i>	<i>Births declared</i>	<i>Deaths declared</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Increase Rate</i>
GAMBIA, total . .	12,206	6,644	5,562	38.7	21.0	17.7
Bathurst . .	1,347	685	662	48.4	24.6	23.8
Brikama Area . .	2,542	1,025	1,517	37.6	15.2	22.4
Mansa Konko Area . .	1,416	836	580	41.4	24.4	17.0
Kerewan Area . .	2,391	1,105	1,286	37.9	17.5	20.4
Georgetown Area . .	1,557	931	626	43.5	26.1	17.4
Kuntaur Area . .	799	529	270	27.5	18.2	9.3
Basse Area . .	2,154	1,533	621	37.1	26.4	10.7

TABLE 1E

*Vital Statistics, Bathurst, 1959-63*

	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
Estimated mid-year population	25,113	25,832	26,550	27,269	27,988
Crude birth rate . .	43.2	44.0	43.2	47.9	46.7
Crude death rate . .	18.3	12.1	14.5	15.0	15.7
Rate of natural increase . .	24.9	31.9	28.7	32.9	31.0
Infant mortality rate . .	85.8	66.9	64.6	68.1	68.1
Stillbirth rate . .	44.9	43.0	42.6	43.9	39.0

TABLE 2A

*Employees of Government and Major Firms,  
by Occupational Group*

<i>Occupational Group</i>	<i>1962 Dec.</i>	<i>1963 Mar.</i>
BOTH SEXES		
All employees . . . . .	9,643	9,625
Government, central and local . . . . .	5,681	6,349
Major Firms . . . . .	3,962	3,276
Professional . . . . .	299	350
Minor professional and technical . . . . .	809	760
Clerical and sales worker . . . . .	1,288	1,276
Workers in transport and communications . . . . .	1,256	1,309
Craftsmen, factory workers . . . . .	1,228	1,299
Others (general labour, services, etc.) . . . . .	5,810	4,631
MALES		
All employees . . . . .	9,126	9,096
Government, central and local . . . . .	5,267	5,939
Major Firms . . . . .	3,859	3,157
FEMALES		
All employees . . . . .	517	529
Government, Central and Local . . . . .	414	410
Major Firms . . . . .	103	119

TABLE 2B

*Movement of Retail Price Index (March Quarter 1961=100)*

<i>Period</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
March quarter . . . . .	100	98	106
June quarter . . . . .	101	101	106
September quarter . . . . .	103	108	114
December quarter . . . . .	103	106	107
Yearly average . . . . .	102	103	108

TABLE 2C

*Representative Minimum Daily Wage Rates (end year)*

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
<i>General:</i>				
Foremen or equivalent . . . . .	12s. 6d.	13s. 2d.	13s. 2d.	13s. 2d.
Artisan (1st class), steel erector, driver (large vehicle) . . . . .	10s. 0d.	10s. 8d.	10s. 8d.	10s. 8d.
Artisan (2nd class), sales clerk, shop assistant, driver (van, taxi), telephone operator, petrol pump attendant, etc. . . . .	8s. 3d.	8s. 11d.	8s. 11d.	8s. 11d.
Store hand, head labourer, messen- ger (literate), shop boy . . . . .	6s. 2d.	6s. 10d.	6s. 10d.	6s. 10d.
Labourer, mate, watchman, mes- senger (illiterate), etc. . . . .	5s. 0d.	5s. 8d.	5s. 8d.	5s. 8d.
<i>Dock workers:</i>				
Headman, Bathurst . . . . .	12s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	15s. 8d.
„ River ports . . . . .	22s. 0d.	18s. 0d.	18s. 0d.	18s. 8d.
Tally clerk, Bathurst . . . . .	n.a.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	12s. 8d.
„ River ports . . . . .	n.a.	14s. 5d.	14s. 5d.	15s. 1d.
Winchman, Bathurst . . . . .	9s. 0d.	11s. 3d.	11s. 3d.	11s. 11d.
„ River ports . . . . .	19s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	13s. 6d.	14s. 2d.
Gangwayman, etc., Bathurst . . . . .	6s. 9d.	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	9s. 2d.
„ River ports . . . . .	14s. 0d.	10s. 2d.	10s. 2d.	10s. 10d.
Labourer, watchman, etc., Bathurst . . . . .	5s. 8d.	7s. 1d.	7s. 1d.	7s. 9d.
„ River ports . . . . .	7s. 1d.	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	9s. 2d.

TABLE 2D

*Persons Registered at Employment Exchange during year*

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
All persons registered . . . . .	1,884	1,263	1,741	2,132
Clerical . . . . .	78	48	55	61
Mechanics and fitters . . . . .	169	82	146	107
Drivers . . . . .	207	86	172	164
Labourers . . . . .	867	648	840	1,257
Others (masons, carpenters, pain- ters, domestic servants, etc.) . . . . .	563	399	528	543

TABLE 2E

*Industrial Accidents*

	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
Accidents notified . . . . .	13	24	19	18
Compensation paid during year . . . . .	£740	£1,630	£799	£518



TABLE 3A  
*Government Recurrent Revenue and Grants*

	£'000			
<i>Heading of Revenue</i>	1960	1961	1962 <i>Prov.</i>	1963 <i>R.E.</i>
Import duties and purchase tax .	664	992	928	995
Export duties and sales tax .	224	36	41	38
Licences and minor taxes . .	23	25	32	44
Income tax, companies . .	90	82	113	106
Income tax, individuals . .	36	28	43	50
Sales of goods and services:				
Electricity . . . . .	42	51	52	58
Posts and telecommunications	29	34	39	87(a)
River services and ferries .	50	54	60	56
Other . . . . .	42	44	47	51
Fees and charges, including port .	87	82	93	106
Fines, penalties and forfeitures .	2	3	5	11
Rents . . . . .	13	15	11	14
Interest . . . . .	31	23	50	27
Currency Board profits . . . .	172(b)	143	145	150
Advances repaid, staff and local bodies . . . . .	32	44	—(c)	—(c)
Miscellaneous . . . . .	35	24	32	28
<b>Total, Ordinary . . . . .</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>1,821</b>
Grants from Britain under O.S.A.S.	—	45	63	74
Grant-in-aid from Britain . . .	—	—	532	565(d)
Transfer from reserve . . . . .	138	430	—	15
	<b>1,710</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>2,475(d)</b>

TABLE 3B  
*Government Recurrent Expenditure in Ordinary Budget*

	£'000			
<i>Heading of Expenditure</i>	1960	1961	1962	1963
<b>Non-Ministerial</b>				
The Governor . . . . .	13	14	21	22
Legislature . . . . .	26	17	16	23
Judicial . . . . .	11	13	15	15
Public Service Commission .	—	—	—	7
Audit . . . . .	8	11	11	13
<b>Prime Minister</b>				
Prime Minister's Office . .	46(e)	22(e)	15	20
Gambia Commission, London	—	—	9	8
Police and Fire Services . .	134	175	186	202
Prisons . . . . .	13	15	18	18
Printing Office . . . . .	22	34	35	37
Information Office . . . . .	—	—	6	6
<b>Attorney-General</b>				
Crown Law Office . . . . .	8	10	10	11

Minister of Finance				
Ministry, including Income Tax	—	20	20	18
Accountant-General . . . . .	16	22	21	24
Customs . . . . .	21	24	26	28
Pensions and Gratuities . . . . .	129	128	151	172(d)
Public Debt . . . . .	17	17	16	15
Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	170	208	157	134
Minister for Local Government, Labour and Lands				
Ministry, including Labour . . . . .	—	12	48	45
Administration . . . . .	54	70	63	80
Surveys . . . . .	12	16	15	15
Minister of Agriculture				
Ministry and Department of Agriculture . . . . .	55	73	71	88
Veterinary . . . . .	14	15	16	17
Co-operation . . . . .	5	8	9	11
Minister of Works and Communications				
Ministry and P.W.D. . . . .	280	363	369	394
Electricity . . . . .	68	81	84	103
Civil Aviation and Meteorology . . . . .	17	19	17	20
Marine . . . . .	133	149	150	160
Posts & Telecommunications . . . . .	39	43	50	64
Minister of Education				
Ministry and Department . . . . .	156	203	224	256
Minister of Health				
Ministry and Department . . . . .	168	206	224	249
Total, ordinary services . . . . .	1,635	1,988	2,073	2,275
Transfer to Development Fund . . . . .	75	167	166	200
Transfer to Reserves . . . . .	—	—	47	—
Total . . . . .	1,710	2,155	2,286	2,475(d)

TABLE 3C

*Expenditure of Recurrent Character from Development Fund*

Heading of Expenditure	£'000			
	1960	1961	1962 Prov.	1963 R.E.
Surveys, research, etc. . . . .	2	6	6	20
Staff training . . . . .	—	1	13	25
Scholarships and bursaries . . . . .	4	6	18	24
Agriculture . . . . .	90	91	95	96
Works and Communications . . . . .	11	13	19	22
Education . . . . .	—	—	7	18
Health . . . . .	4	1	3	5
Local Government . . . . .	15	17	20	14
Other (broadcasting) . . . . .	—	—	3	7
Total . . . . .	126	135	184	231



**TABLE 3D**  
*Central Government: Statement of Assets and Liabilities  
on 1st January*

				£'000
ASSETS				
	1960	1961	1962	1963 R.E.
Cash, drafts, imprests, J.C.F. deposits . . . . .	139	170	41	23
Advances:				
Personal . . . . .	21	21	24	105(c)
Farmers' Funds . . . . .	274	305	172	—
Against local loan . . . . .	—	—	34	61
Other . . . . .	301(f)	38	36	109
Recoverable from Development Fund . . . . .	—	—	—	185
Investments:				
Gambia Savings Bank . . . . .	250	239	235	250
Farmers' Funds . . . . .	905	843	631	507
Development Fund . . . . .	71	54	56	61
Other special funds . . . . .	43	41	43	44
Reserve Fund investments . . . . .	359	342	154	168
Total . . . . .	<u>2,363</u>	<u>2,053</u>	<u>1,426</u>	<u>1,513</u>
LIABILITIES				
	1960	1961	1962	1963
Deposits miscellaneous . . . . .	86	165	220	328
Overdraft with J.C.F. . . . .	—	—	52	259
Special Funds:				
Gambia Savings Bank . . . . .	281	262	218	209
Farmers' Funds . . . . .	905	843	631	393
Development Fund . . . . .	216	70	45	—
Other special funds . . . . .	103	71	72	75
Reserve Fund . . . . .	449	474	154	154
General Revenue Balance . . . . .	323	168	34	95
Total . . . . .	<u>2,363</u>	<u>2,053</u>	<u>1,426</u>	<u>1,513</u>

**TABLE 3E**  
*Gambia Government Development Fund Operations*

						£'000
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 Prov.	1963 R.E.
Opening balance . . . . .	64(g)	209	216	70	45	50
Allocation from budget . . . . .	400	275	75	167	166	200
C.D.W. grants and credits . . . . .	175	220	192	441	552(h)	710
Miscellaneous, including loan . . . . .	82	97	119	109	49	255
	<u>721</u>	<u>801</u>	<u>602</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>1,215</u>
Expenditure . . . . .	512	585	532	742	762	1,175
Closing balance . . . . .	<u>209</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>40</u>

TABLE 3F

*Development Fund: Summary of Expenditure 1960-63*

	1960 <i>Actual</i>	1961 <i>Actual</i>	1962 <i>Provis- ional</i>	1963 <i>R.E.</i>	£'000 1960-63 <i>Total</i>
<i>Buildings</i>					
Quarters, senior staff . . . . .	14	17	2	36	69
Quarters, junior staff, police, prisons . . . . .	38	29	29	25	121
Government offices, Bathurst . . . . .	18	6	17	28	69
Gambia High School . . . . .	16	25	45	25	111
Bathurst primary schools . . . . .	6	39	36	5	86
Bathurst and divisions, post-prim- ary schools . . . . .	—	4	31	7	42
Provinces, primary schools . . . . .	7	4	4	10	25
Georgetown, Armitage school . . . . .	19	2	1	6	28
Medical buildings, various . . . . .	18	8	2	15	43
Village seed stores . . . . .	4	7	7	7	25
Public Works, reorganisation . . . . .	7	6	4	3	20
<i>Roads, Bridges, River Wharfs</i>					
Trunk road, Brikama-Mansakonko . . . . .	43	142	162	342	689
Trunk road, Georgetown - Basse (incomplete) . . . . .	—	—	23	24	47
Bridges at Oyster Creek, Brumen, Pakali Ba and Sami (incomplete) . . . . .	24	7	71	14	116
Roads: Barra - Karang, Barra - Kerewan . . . . .	11	23	—	—	34
Barra ferry terminals . . . . .	13	120	6	—	139
River wharfs, feeder roads, village streets . . . . .	26	15	7	1	49
Bathurst streets and suburban area roads . . . . .	8	22	32	25	87
Access causeways to rice-fields . . . . .	3	5	—	—	8
<i>Other Works</i>					
Yundum Airport, runway recon- struction . . . . .	—	—	—	141	141
Coast protection works . . . . .	12	1	11	—	24
Bathurst-Kombo water supply . . . . .	17	4	1	23	45
Provincial centres water supply . . . . .	4	10	1	2	17
Village wells (capital element) . . . . .	8	10	10	11	39
Marine: Vessels and installations . . . . .	10	15	9	9	43
Electrical installations . . . . .	9	7	5	9	30
Telecommunications . . . . .	3	—	—	69(j)	72
Afforestation . . . . .	4	7	9	9	29
Plant and vehicles n.e.s. . . . .	18	30	25	6	79
Unclassified and adjustments . . . . .	46	42	28	92(l)	208
<i>Recurrent Expenditure</i>					
Items of recurrent character . . . . .	126	135	184	231	676
Total . . . . .	532	742	762	1,175(k)	3,211



TABLE 3G

*Bathurst Town Council Finances*

	1960 £	1961 £	1962 £	1963 £
<i>Recurrent Revenue and Grants</i>				
Rates . . . . .	18,654	20,904	23,309	21,779
Licences, fees, interest and miscellaneous . . . . .	14,620	15,579	16,661	19,304
Grants from Central Government	14,409	15,386	23,382	33,904
<b>Total Revenue . . . .</b>	<b>£47,683</b>	<b>£51,869</b>	<b>£63,352</b>	<b>£74,987</b>
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Personal emoluments A . . . . .	5,190	5,078	5,740	8,216
Personal emoluments, other . . . . .	4,960	6,164	6,540	8,428
Other charges, ordinary . . . . .	32,731	39,873	50,953	57,508
Miscellaneous, including development works . . . . .	4,858	2,148	1,403	5,226
<b>Total Expenditure . . . .</b>	<b>£47,739</b>	<b>£53,263</b>	<b>£64,636</b>	<b>£79,378</b>
Surplus or deficit on year's working	—56	—1,394	—1,284	—4,391

TABLE 3H

*Area Council Finances 1962/63 (July–June)*

	<i>Brikama</i>	<i>Mansa Konko</i>	<i>Kerewan</i>	<i>Kuntaur</i>	<i>George</i>	<i>Basse</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Recurrent Revenue and Grants</i>						
Rates and taxes . . . . .	15,553	7,620	15,161	9,099	10,917	14,901
Licences, fees, interest, etc. . . . .	7,189	2,169	4,424	6,949	4,342	7,216
Grant from Central Government (a) . . . . .	2,184	—	—	—	606	1,484
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£24,926</b>	<b>£9,789</b>	<b>£19,585</b>	<b>£16,048</b>	<b>£15,865</b>	<b>£23,601</b>
<i>Expenditure</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Personal emoluments, administration . . . . .	9,077	4,156	5,641	5,554	5,966	6,916
Personal emoluments, other . . . . .	1,924	992	1,594	2,599	2,470	2,316
Other charges, ordinary . . . . .	5,570	3,822	6,244	4,851	4,211	4,348
Extraordinary works . . . . .	1,634	2,122	5,156	1,868	1,577	8,916
Contribution to Central Government (b) . . . . .	2,480	—	2,423	1,367	1,667	2,257
<b>Total expenditure . . . .</b>	<b>£20,685</b>	<b>£11,092</b>	<b>£21,058</b>	<b>£16,239</b>	<b>£15,891</b>	<b>£24,753</b>
Surplus or deficit on year's operation . . . . .	+4,241	—1,303	—1,473	—191	—26	—1,152

TABLE 4A

*Movement of Currency—Issues less Redemptions*

	Notes and Coin					£'000
<i>Period</i>	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	
November-February .	+ 1,272	+ 1,369	+ 1,105	+ 1,069	+ 1,020	
March-June . . .	— 53	— 90	— 662	— 803	— 825	
July-October . . .	+ 454	+ 40	— 110	— 275	— 205	
Whole year (Nov.-Oct.)	+ 1,673	+ 1,319	+ 333	— 9	— 10	
	Coin only					
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	
November-February .	+ 120	+ 167	+ 146	+ 91	+ 33	
March-June . . .	— 117	— 100	— 54	— 54	— 51	
July-October . . .	— 54	— 60	— 20	— 20	— 42	
Whole year (Nov.-Oct.)	— 51	+ 7	+ 72	+ 17	— 60	

TABLE 4B

*Banking Summary*

	Gambia Savings Bank				£'000
	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Deposits 1st January . . . . .	302	293	245	217	
Deposits during year . . . . .	145	117	125	86	
Interest credited during year . . . . .	7	6	6	6	
Withdrawals during year . . . . .	161	171	159	111	
Deposits 31st December . . . . .	293	245	217	198	
	Other				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Deposits, 31st December, total . . . . .	n.a.	926	721	875	
Deposits, 31st December, demand . . . . .	446	653	496	585	
Deposits, 31st December, time and savings . . . . .	n.a.	273	325	290	

TABLE 5A

*Exports, including Re-Exports, 1960-63*

	Value (£'000)			
<i>Commodity</i>	1960	1961	1962	1963
All goods . . . . .	2,781	3,374	3,569	3,097
Groundnut products, decorticated nuts . . . . .	2,218	3,077	3,321	2,189
"    "    oil . . . . .	84	—	—	415
"    "    meal . . . . .	80	45	25	242
Palm kernels . . . . .	98	80	89	96
Dried fish and Molluscs . . . . .	29	22	35	35
Other domestic exports (a) . . . . .	7	8	8	8
Re-exports . . . . .	265	142	91	112
	Quantity (Tons)			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
Groundnuts, decorticated . . . . .	33,133	51,138	58,250	40,238
"    oil . . . . .	657	—	—	4,454
"    meal . . . . .	2,085	1,343	726	6,482
Palm kernels . . . . .	1,626	1,588	1,835	1,703
Dried fish and Molluscs . . . . .	512	402	463	476



TABLE 5B

*Imports, Volume and Value*

	Unit	Quantity		Value (£'000)	
		1962	1963	1962	1963
All goods . . . . .	—	—	—	4,481	4,230
Food, drink and tobacco:	—	—	—	1,273	1,170
Meat products . . . . .	ton	49	45	16	17
Milk, fresh and canned . . . . .	ton	402	350	48	44
Fish, canned and dried . . . . .	ton	106	65	19	14
Rice . . . . .	ton	10,447	8,022	470	358
Wheat flour . . . . .	ton	1,841	1,681	95	89
Biscuits and cake . . . . .	ton	79	89	18	19
Kola nuts . . . . .	ton	797	544	108	67
Vegetables, fresh and canned . . . . .	ton	513	695	37	54
Sugar . . . . .	ton	3,759	2,311	136	127
Confectionery . . . . .	ton	174	182	33	26
Beer, etc. . . . .	th. gal.	100	112	53	56
Wines . . . . .	th. gal.	48	57	21	25
Spirits . . . . .	th. gal.	6	5	15	13
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . . .	ton	62	114	25	48
Cigarettes and cigars . . . . .	ton	59	76	94	131
Miscellaneous . . . . .	—	—	—	85	82
Petroleum Products:	—	—	—	161	158
Motor and aviation spirit . . . . .	th. gal.	1,003	1,049	55	57
Gas, diesel and fuel oil . . . . .	th. gal.	926	934	43	43
Kerosene . . . . .	th. gal.	192	213	10	12
Lubricants . . . . .	ton	389	305	30	29
Bitumen . . . . .	ton	867	689	23	17
Textiles, Piece-goods and Clothing:	—	—	—	1,202	1,033
Cotton fabrics . . . . .	th. sq. yd.	6,517	5,282	471	400
Synthetic fabrics . . . . .	th. sq. yd.	3,247	2,078	218	150
Apparel . . . . .	—	—	—	151	185
Footwear . . . . .	th. pair	413	638	67	97
Bags and sacks . . . . .	'000	1,441	1,065	162	115
Miscellaneous . . . . .	—	—	—	133	86
Other goods:	—	—	—	1,845	1,869
Timber . . . . .	ton	664	692	28	26
Medicines and drugs . . . . .	—	—	—	118	150
Soap . . . . .	ton	551	596	41	40
C.G.I. sheets . . . . .	ton	788	1,115	58	81
Cement . . . . .	ton	9,587	8,080	83	69
Tyres and tubes . . . . .	—	—	—	30	42
Metal goods, various . . . . .	—	—	—	156	147
Machinery, except electrical . . . . .	—	—	—	222	181
Electrical machinery, various . . . . .	—	—	—	72	46
Radio sets . . . . .	no.	14,627	11,810	106	82
Batteries and accumulators . . . . .	—	—	—	48	70
Motor cars and lorries . . . . .	no.	316	279	205	170
Miscellaneous and unclassified . . . . .	—	—	—	678	765

TABLE 6A

*Groundnuts, Purchases and Disposal by G.O.M.B.*

	1959-60	Season 1960-61	(October-September)	
			1961-62	1962-63
Purchases:				
Quantity delivered in shell (tons)	52,857	75,414	84,747	74,974
Produce price per ton . . . . .	£24	£27	£27	£27
Disposals:				
Sold overseas, decorticated (tons)	33,085	51,083	58,163	40,191
Disposed of locally " " . . . . .	1,645	2,237	198	83
" " in shell " " . . . . .	1,500	169	1,603	17,896
Payments (£'000):				
Total . . . . .	1,659	2,638	2,989	2,644
To producers . . . . .	1,269	2,038	2,289	2,024
Other . . . . .	390	600	700	620
Receipts (£'000):				
All sales, gross . . . . .	2,168	3,233	3,376	2,821
Overseas sales, including premiums	2,037	3,118	3,308	2,181
Local sales . . . . .	131	115	68	640

TABLE 6B

*Palm Kernels, Purchases and Disposals by G.O.M.B.*

	1959-60	Season 1960-61	(October-September)	
			1961-62	1962-63
Purchases:				
Quantity (tons) . . . . .	1,699	1,583	1,704	1,719
Producer price per ton . . . . .	£30	£30	£30	£30
Sold overseas (tons) . . . . .	1,751	1,281	2,089	1,680
Payments (£'000):				
Total . . . . .	59	57	61	62
To producers . . . . .	51	47	51	52
Other . . . . .	8	10	10	10
Receipts from overseas sales (£'000)	99	59	88	80

TABLE 6C

*Livestock Slaughtered*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Bathurst market, cattle slaughtered . . . . .	3,295	3,886	3,888	3,806
" " pigs slaughtered . . . . .	980	1,039	1,169	1,216
" " sheep slaughtered . . . . .	381	287	397	438
" " goats slaughtered . . . . .	395	529	779	633

Cattle crossed Barra Ferry (see Table 11B)



TABLE 6D  
*Livestock Census Results, 1962*

Type	NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION					
	<i>All Gambia</i>	<i>Kombo St. Mary</i>	<i>Western Division</i>	<i>Lower River</i>	<i>MacCarthy Island</i>	<i>Upper River</i>
Cattle . . .	182,006	2,439	31,242	45,228	54,904	48,193
Sheep . . .	53,991	826	6,839	13,991	18,715	13,620
Goats . . .	93,955	1,130	24,387	25,092	27,268	16,078
Pigs . . .	1,999	350	1,560	87	2	—

## CATTLE BY SEX AND AGE

Age				<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All ages . . . . .	.	.	.	182,006	52,330	129,676
Calves, under 1 year . . . . .	.	.	.	35,115	16,035	19,080
1 to 3 years (a) . . . . .	.	.	.	43,020	19,828	23,192
Over 3 years (a) . . . . .	.	.	.	103,871	16,467	87,404

TABLE 6E  
*Veterinary Inoculations of Livestock*

Type of inoculation	1960	1961	1962	1963
All types . . . . .	70,511	52,997	86,501	112,411
Rinderpest . . . . .	58,166	47,421	76,167	76,046
Haemorrhagic septicaemia . . . . .	8,039	5,120	7,188	29,934
Blackquarter . . . . .	2,967	456	1,296	4,937
Anthrax . . . . .	1,339	—	1,850	1,494

TABLE 6F  
*'Strange Farmers'*

Area of Registration	1960	1961	1962	1963
All Gambia . . . . .	4,941	4,331	5,960	5,726
Brikama . . . . .	1,727	372	1,698	1,670
Mansa Konko . . . . .	766	556	1,666	509
Kerewan . . . . .				1,141
Georgetown . . . . .				708
Kuntaur . . . . .	1,770	2,815	2,079	1,057
Basse . . . . .	678	588	517	641

TABLE 6G  
*Co-operative Movement, Statistics*

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Produce Marketing Societies, 31st Mar..	30	45	53	61
Members (produce marketing societies) .	4,389	7,480	15,447	19,000
				(approx.)
Villages covered . . . . .	n.a.	122	229	303
Groundnuts purchased (tons) . . . . .	2,285	5,090	10,579	11,970
Groundnuts purchased, value (£'000) .	65	156	370	419
Groundnut buying stations . . . . .	5	12	21	29
Cash loans to members (£'000) . . . . .	15	38	88	104
Reserves of all societies, end year (£'000)	3.5	16.9	31.6	49.7

TABLE 6H

*Co-operative Movement Finances at end of Financial Year*

£'000

*Co-operative Central Banking and Marketing Union*

1961-62 1962-63

Cash and bank, including fixed deposit	.	.	93.2	71.9
Debtors	.	.	14.2	4.7
Current assets	.	.	0.3	1.2
Buildings, vehicles, equipment	.	.	9.3	23.3
			<hr/> 117.0	<hr/> 101.1
Depositors and loans	.	.	69.1	9.7
Creditors	.	.	8.8	44.2
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus and reserves	.	.	39.1	47.2
			<hr/>	<hr/>

*Produce Marketing Societies*

1961-62 1962-63

Cash and bank	.	.	60.8	55.4
Loans to members	.	.	5.1	10.2
Other assets	.	.	1.3	6.0
			<hr/> 67.2	<hr/> 71.6
Creditors	.	.	0.1	1.3
Shares	.	.	9.5	11.3
Surplus and reserves	.	.	57.6	59.0
			<hr/> 67.2	<hr/> 71.6

TABLE 7A

*Education Statistics, 1960/61 to 1963/64**Academic Years*

1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 1963-64

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Schools:	Total	.	.	56	60	67	69
	Government (a)	.	.	40	43	48	50
	Other	.	.	16	17	19	19
Teachers:	Total	.	.	229	285	345	345
	Men	.	.	125	155	203	212
	Women	.	.	104	130	142	133
	Trained	.	.	135	154	195	216
	Other	.	.	94	131	150	129
Enrolled pupils:	Total	.	.	7,047	7,663	9,431	10,517
	Boys	.	.	4,844	5,327	6,558	7,345
	Girls	.	.	2,203	2,336	2,873	3,172



TABLE 7A—*continued*

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS

		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Schools:	Total (b)	9	11	11	12
	Government	6	6	6	5
	Other	3	5	5	7
Teachers:	Total	77	71	89	130(c)
	Men	40	38	50	93(c)
	Women	37	33	39	37
	Graduates	20	19	20	21
	Non-Graduates	57	52	69	109(c)
Enrolled pupils:	Total	1,564	1,954	2,576	2,690
	Boys	1,152	1,392	1,733	1,858
	Girls	412	562	843	832
	Grammar	n.a.	624	719	741
	Modern	n.a.	1,330	1,857	1,949

## TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE

Enrolled students:	Total	72	94	143	150
	Men	52	75	120	132
	Women	20	19	23	18
New admissions		34	50	60	59

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Enrolled students (whole-time)	24	24	44	46
--------------------------------	----	----	----	----

TABLE 7B

*Summary of Social Welfare Work*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Juveniles appearing before Courts	36	23	43	28
Persons placed on probation	16	10	20	25

TABLE 7C

*Medical and Health Statistics, 1960-63*

## HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

*Number of Beds (end year)*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Bathurst Hospital	185	185	185	185
Bansang Hospital	65	65	65	65
Bathurst, institutions	70	70	70	70

*Admissions*

All Government units	6,078	7,038	8,279	9,243
Bathurst Hospital	4,460	4,770	5,321	5,271
„ Mental Hospital	26	25	28	42
„ Sanatorium	—	28	38	54
„ Home for Infirm	12	26	20	40
Bansang Hospital	1,308	1,869	2,351	3,105
Basse Health Centre	178	232	397	439
Mansa Konko Health Centre	94	88	124	292
Medical Research Council, Fajara	460	652	583	429

TABLE 7C — *continued*

<i>Miscellaneous</i>							
				1960	1961	1962	1963
Radiography . . . . .				n.a.	4,804	2,967	3,723
Pathological examinations:							
Total . . . . .				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,378
Haematological . . . . .				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,680
Stool and urine . . . . .				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,168
Bacteriological . . . . .				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,600
Other . . . . .				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	930

## OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES

*New Cases*

				1960	1961	1962	1963
All units . . . . .				227,209	280,619	324,220	366,456
Bathurst Hospital . . . . .				54,411	70,530	66,746	77,375
Bansang Hospital . . . . .				13,947	23,492	25,929	30,900
Kombo St. Mary units . . . . .				6,293	8,669	10,513	12,483
Western Division units . . . . .				25,863	34,478	43,284	43,326
Lower River units . . . . .				55,461	62,451	74,418	75,879
MacCarthy Island units . . . . .				33,112	39,080	54,505	73,904
Upper River units . . . . .				38,122	41,919	48,825	52,589

*Total Attendances*

				1960	1961	1962	1963
All units . . . . .				448,698	483,046	541,735	503,071
Bathurst Hospital . . . . .				66,176	78,081	75,016	94,212
Bansang Hospital . . . . .				35,750	28,550	31,384	36,821
K.S.M. units . . . . .				10,151	10,901	13,143	14,332
Western Division units . . . . .				44,887	58,122	65,758	54,288
Lower River units . . . . .				122,716	141,416	176,115	123,945
MacCarthy Island units . . . . .				84,867	82,400	103,134	110,538
Upper River units . . . . .				84,151	83,576	77,185	68,935

## CLINICS

*Ante-Natal Clinics: New Cases*

				1960	1961	1962	1963
All Clinics . . . . .				8,492	8,824	10,316	11,517
Bathurst, town . . . . .				1,180	1,060	1,267	1,398
Bathurst, rural . . . . .				2,963	3,052	3,332	3,869
Mansa Konko . . . . .				2,308	2,243	2,645	2,751
Bansang . . . . .				1,246	1,537	1,524	1,693
Basse . . . . .				795	932	1,548	1,806

*Ante-Natal Clinics: Total Attendances*

				1960	1961	1962	1963
All Clinics . . . . .				26,865	27,787	32,177	36,332
Bathurst, town . . . . .				4,643	4,651	4,878	5,440
Bathurst, rural . . . . .				9,086	8,744	11,063	12,635
Mansa Konko . . . . .				6,660	6,310	6,983	7,673
Bansang . . . . .				4,231	5,610	5,173	5,542
Basse . . . . .				2,245	2,472	4,080	5,042

*Child Welfare Clinics: New Cases*

				1960	1961	1962	1963
All Clinics . . . . .				15,017	13,730	18,125	21,352
Bathurst, town . . . . .				1,329	1,306	1,488	1,645
Bathurst, rural . . . . .				4,575	3,726	4,431	5,221
Mansa Konko . . . . .				5,319	4,457	4,709	5,599
Bansang . . . . .				1,604	2,314	2,205	2,317
Basse . . . . .				2,190	1,927	5,292	6,570



TABLE 7c — continued

*Child Welfare Clinics: Total Attendances:*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
All Clinics . . . . .	87,553	76,602	96,038	109,107
Bathurst, town . . . . .	13,572	11,219	14,916	13,917
Bathurst, rural . . . . .	35,686	29,620	33,514	36,318
Mansa Konko . . . . .	16,089	12,051	13,690	23,571
Bansang . . . . .	13,000	12,835	13,651	12,954
Basse . . . . .	9,206	10,877	20,267	22,347

*Post-Natal Clinics*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Mansa Konko . . . . .	760	830	599	842

## HOME VISITS BY CLINIC STAFF

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Bathurst . . . . .	7,814	6,269	4,973	3,103
Mansa Konko . . . . .	523	715	839	469

## DENTAL SERVICE

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total attendances . . . . .	5,287	6,575	6,064	6,079
Extractions . . . . .	3,067	3,630	3,836	3,740

## LEPROSY SERVICE

	1960	1961	1962	1963
On register 1st January . . . . .	n.a.	6,275	4,135	4,450
Admitted to register . . . . .	1,190	1,152	1,253	2,164
Discharged (disease cured, etc.) . . . . .	n.a.	229	499	799
Died . . . . .	n.a.	72	8	31
Defaulted or removed from register . . . . .	n.a.	2,291	431	615
On register 31st December . . . . .	6,275	4,135	4,450	5,169

## HEALTH SERVICES

*Vaccinations, etc.*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Smallpox . . . . .	42,546	44,234	59,484	85,062
Whooping cough and tetanus, vaccinations (a) . . . . .	5,063	4,092	6,108	9,854
Whooping cough and tetanus, vaccinated (a) . . . . .	2,199	2,001	2,841	4,725
Yellow fever . . . . .	1,085	1,046	894	1,175

*Other*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Compounds inspected . . . . .	30,970	24,812	29,457	30,915
Abatement notices issued . . . . .	566	469	592	367
Prosecutions for nuisance . . . . .	41	28	119	72
Dogs destroyed . . . . .	505	148	145	303
Rats and mice destroyed ('000) . . . . .	7.7	9.1	6.8	9.4
Mosquito breeding places eliminated . . . . .	2,065	1,445	1,323	1,310
Animals inspected at slaughter . . . . .	5,051	5,741	10,936	11,883
Ships boarded . . . . .	177	195	184	174
Aircraft boarded . . . . .	588	759	590	709
Issues of dietary supplements:				
Skim milk rations ('000) . . . . .	1,372	1,403	1,782	1,883
Vitamin capsules ('000) . . . . .	499	407	373	62

TABLE 9A

*Judicial Statistics, 1960-63*

		SUPREME COURT			
		1960	1961	1962	1963
1.	Criminal cases committed . . . . .	5	5	15	15
2.	Original civil cases, total filed . . . . .	140	138	147	167
3.	Criminal appeals and revisions . . . . .	14	29	53	72
4.	Civil appeals filed . . . . .	24	3	5	4
5.	Election petitions filed . . . . .	5	—	7	—
6.	Criminal cases inspected . . . . .	1,447	1,751	1,816	1,738
		HIGH COURT			
		1960	1961	1962	1963
1.	Criminal cases committed . . . . .	6	7	10	8
2.	Original civil cases, total filed . . . . .	25	23	26	33
3.	Criminal appeals and revisions . . . . .	21	26	20	15
4.	Civil appeals filed . . . . .	11	8	4	13
5.	Election petitions filed . . . . .	3	—	18	—
		COURT OF APPEAL			
		1960	1961	1962	1963
1.	Criminal appeals heard . . . . .	2	—	7	16
2.	Civil appeals heard . . . . .	—	5	6	8
		OTHER COURTS			
		1960	1961	1962	1963
1.	Bathurst Magistrates' Court, criminal cases tried . . . . .	636	784	771	757
2.	Kombo St. Mary Magistrates' Court criminal cases tried . . . . .	183	148	169	139
3.	Juvenile Courts, Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary cases . . . . .	36	23	43	28
4.	Protectorate Courts, criminal cases tried . . . . .	412	512	474	532
	Of which				
	(a) Western Division . . . . .	122	170	157	177
	(b) Lower River Division . . . . .	147	190	151	188
	(c) MacCarthy Island Division . . . . .	77	74	94	49
	(d) Upper River Division . . . . .	66	78	72	118
5.	District Tribunals, cases tried . . . . .	216	307	402	310
6.	Court of Requests, original civil cases filed . . . . .	1,333	1,081	1,629	1,483
7.	Court of Requests, miscellaneous cases . . . . .	594	305	582	559
8.	Kombo St. Mary Magistrates' Court original civil cases filed . . . . .	117	194	171	260
9.	Kombo St. Mary Magistrates' Court, miscellaneous cases . . . . .	36	137	76	117
10.	Protectorate Courts, civil cases filed	351	266	388	609
	Of which				
	(a) Western Division . . . . .	52	67	121	196
	(b) Lower River Division . . . . .	139	15	143	98
	(c) MacCarthy Island Division . . . . .	50	84	78	139
	(d) Upper River Division . . . . .	110	100	46	176
11.	Mohammedan Court, cases disposed of . . . . .	235	206	211	239



TABLE 9B

*Police and Fire Service Establishment, 1960-63*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Police Establishment (Uniformed)	514	559	603	603
Gazetted Officers	14	16	16	18
Inspectors	25	27	27	27
Other ranks	475	516	560	558
Fire Service Establishment	31	31	31	31
Establishment Postings, Police				
Bathurst and environs	265	273	277	278
Depot and Field Force	182	219	227	226
Out-stations	67	67	99	99
Vacancies (Police) end year	17	39	46	33

TABLE 9C

*Reported Crime, 1960-63*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Cases dealt with by Police	801	955	867	999
Offences against public order	107	63	88	130
Offences against the person	126	130	120	161
Offences against property	568	762	659	708
Statutory Offences, prosecutions				
Traffic	733	803	821	661
Other	150	205	261	268

TABLE 9D

*Motor Vehicle Statistics, 1960-63*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Motor vehicles licensed (a)	2,377	2,658	3,024	3,329
Of which				
Motor cars, including taxis	832	1,021	1,081	1,429
Lorries, coaches, etc.	1,214	1,237	1,598	1,552
	2,046	2,258	2,679	2,981
Motor cycles	331	400	345	348
Drivers' Licences issued (b)	2,905	3,546	3,914	4,118
Road accidents reported	51	80	117	83
Persons injured	19	20	45	62

TABLE 9E

*Immigration and Passport Statistics*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Sea				
Ships examined	138	129	132	113
Passenger arrivals	1,578	1,575	2,602	1,953
Passenger departures	1,387	2,193	2,534	1,795
Air				
Aircraft examined	441	458	468	464
Passenger arrivals	1,479	1,561	1,631	2,171
Passenger departures	1,344	1,377	1,570	1,699
Travel documents, new issues (all types)	1,503	2,337	2,515	2,175
British passports	239	302	361	467
Gambia travel certificates	1,197	1,818	2,057	1,557
Emergency travel certificates	67	217	97	151

TABLE 9F

*Firearms and Ammunition*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Licences to possess firearm issued .	1,412	1,332	1,540	1,413
Shot-guns imported (customs) . . .	534	363	186	224
Sporting ammunition imported, hundreds	8,976	5,150	3,235	5,096
Powder, fuses, detonators, etc. imported (lb.) . . . . .	2,943	2,653	1,592	1,507
Ammunition sales by Administration (£'000) . . . . .	8.7	11.2	10.4	10.5

TABLE 9G

*Prison Statistics*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Persons admitted, total . . . . .	427	345	537	606
Of which				
On conviction . . . . .	277	239	407	446
On remand, etc. . . . .	150	106	130	160
Persons discharged, total . . . . .	294	232	381	348
Daily average of inmates . . . . .	89	97	166	199

TABLE 10A

*Water Supply Statistics, 1960-63*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Bathurst (a):				
Total water supplies (M gal.) . . . . .	235	257	291	320
Mean maximum daily usage ('000 gal.)	701	754	869	958
Operating cost, excluding staff (£'000)	14	15	16	17
Village Water Supply:				
New wells completed . . . . .	130	119	120	153

TABLE 10B

*Electricity Statistics, Bathurst, 1960-63*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Installed capacity, end year (kW) . . . . .	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Number of consumers . . . . .	2,563	2,805	3,082	3,268
Units generated ('000) . . . . .	4,509	5,094	5,523	6,355
Maximum load recorded (kW) . . . . .	1,060	1,300	1,280	1,560
Operating cost, excluding staff (£'000) . . . . .	39	47	47	52
Sale of electricity (£'000) . . . . .	42	49	52	69



TABLE 10C

*Public Works Expenditure on New Works and  
Maintenance, 1960-63 (a)*

<i>New Works</i>				£'000
	1960	1961	1962	1963 (R.E.)
All new works . . . . .	339	474	520	774
Buildings (b) . . . . .	110	125	171	175
Roads, bridges, wharfs . . . . .	134	290	282	417
Other . . . . .	95	59	67	182

<i>Maintenance</i>				1963
	1960	1961	1962	1963
All works . . . . .	117	148	161	189
Buildings (b) . . . . .	45	46	49	53
Roads, bridges, wharfs . . . . .	20	32	38	56
Other (c) . . . . .	52	70	74	80

TABLE 11A

*External Transport, 1960-63*

<i>Sea Transport</i>				
	1960	1961	1962	1963
Steam and motor ships entered, total .	169	183	177	165
"          "          " with cargo	143	149	150	143
"          "          " in ballast	26	34	27	22
"          "          " cleared, in ballast	15	14	9	9
Steam and motor ships entered, net registered tons ('000)	541	545	528	533
Sea-borne imports ('000 tons)	50.4	55.5	60.0	60.9
" exports ('000 tons)	36.2	54.5	61.6	61.8
Passengers arrived and departed (see Table 9E)				

<i>Air Transport</i>				
	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total movements, landings and take-offs	1,142	1,458	1,134	1,438
Landings, all aircraft . . . . .	571	729	567	719
" scheduled services . . . . .	360	401	368	337
" other . . . . .	211	328	199	382
Passengers, arrivals and departures .	2,676	2,963	3,305	4,185
" transit . . . . .	6,586	6,730	4,674	5,291
Freight, inwards (metric tons) . . . . .	15.2	32.5	23.2	24.6
" outwards . . . . .	2.6	8.7	2.0	11.9
Mails, inwards . . . . .	7.0	1.5	5.5	7.8
" outwards . . . . .	2.7	0.9	2.3	2.5

TABLE 11B

*Internal Transport, 1960-63*

	<i>River</i>			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
<b>Government service:</b>				
Mail steamers, number of trips . . . . .	44	43	48	42
Passengers carried, total . . . . .	21,802	22,947	23,560	23,019
"    "    public . . . . .	16,047	15,804	16,894	16,354
"    "    Government . . . . .	5,755	7,143	6,666	6,665
Cargo carried, tons, total . . . . .	3,181	2,215	1,780	2,349
"    "    public . . . . .	769	581	549	859
"    "    Government . . . . .	2,412	1,634	1,232	1,490
<b>Private craft licensed:</b>				
Tugs . . . . .	12	11	11	10
Lighters . . . . .	53	51	47	38
Cutters . . . . .	44	54	42	58

*Roads and Ferries*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
<b>Bathurst-Barra Ferry:</b>				
Motor vehicles carried . . . . .	1,283	1,609	2,080	1,602
Passengers carried ('000) . . . . .	107.6	78.9	130.4	143.7
Cattle carried . . . . .	1,528	1,875	1,220	1,186
<b>Trans-Gambia Ferry:</b>				
Motor vehicles carried (a) . . . . .	15,063	18,069	21,178	23,789
Passengers carried ('000) (b) . . . . .	97.2	105.4	95.1	62.0
<b>Roads:</b>				
Mileage, end year, total . . . . .	730	730	730	730
"    "    bitumenised . . . . .	65	95	110	123
"    "    P.W.D. laterite . . . . .	98	113	126	168
"    "    other . . . . .	567	522	494	439
Road vehicles licensed (see Table 9D)				

TABLE 11C

*Posts and Telecommunications, 1960-63*

	<i>Postal Services</i>			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
External sea mail, letters, etc. ('000) . . . . .	415	679	605	608
External air mail, letters, etc. ('000) . . . . .	1,227	1,062	1,224	1,254
Internal mails, letters, etc. ('000) . . . . .	96	110	107	108
Parcels dealt with ('000) . . . . .	12	15	14	13
Money orders, issued and paid ('000) . . . . .	19.8	26.6	23.4	20.1
Postal orders, issued and paid (£'000) . . . . .	78.4	98.3	98.5	96.6
Gambia Savings Bank (see Table 4B)				



TABLE 11c — *continued**Telecommunications*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Telephones:				
Installations, total at end year . . .	744	813	908	913
Installations, private subscribers . . .	345	353	368	340
Installations, Government . . .	399	460	540	573
Local calls ('000) . . . . .	1,045	1,082	1,098	1,111
Inland trunk calls ('000) . . . . .	—	2	16	34
International trunk calls ('000) . . . . .	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
International radio-telephone calls, number ('000) . . . . .	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
International radio-telephone calls, chargeable minutes ('000) . . . . .	1.0	0.7	1.4	2.7
Receipts from rentals and calls (£'000)	8.9	9.8	11.9	14.6
Telegraphs and Cables:				
Internal telegrams ('000) . . . . .	18.9	22.4	21.3	15.6
Senegal telegrams ('000) . . . . .	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Overseas cables despatched ('000) . . . . .	7.3	8.0	8.1	9.6

TABLE 11D

*Meteorological Summary, 1960-63**Rainfall (inches)*

	1960	1961	1962	1962
Bathurst . . . . .	46	33	39	37
Yundum:				
<i>All year</i> . . . . .	43.3	40.9	55.9	46.5
June . . . . .	2.9	3.7	1.7	1.3
July . . . . .	10.0	13.8	15.9	14.2
August . . . . .	17.9	10.4	24.8	13.2
September . . . . .	11.7	12.0	7.4	11.8
October . . . . .	0.8	1.0	6.1	6.0
Mansa Konko . . . . .	42	n.a.	34	35
Georgetown:				
<i>All year</i> . . . . .	33.5	37.9	34.6	30.0
June . . . . .	4.5	7.1	3.7	1.0
July . . . . .	8.3	10.1	7.9	8.2
August . . . . .	9.4	9.4	13.8	10.1
September . . . . .	9.7	9.8	5.6	5.1
October . . . . .	1.6	1.5	3.6	5.6
Basse . . . . .	39	n.a.	44	40

*Rainy Days*

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Bathurst . . . . .	62	66	70	64
Yundum . . . . .	72	77	76	75
Mansa Konko . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.	37	69
Georgetown . . . . .	65	84	55	57
Basse . . . . .	n.a.	n.a.	60	57

TABLE 11D — *continued**Temperature: Mean Maximum*

					1960	1961	1962	1963
Yundum:								
January	.	.	.	.	91	88	89	80
April	.	.	.	.	91	94	91	88
July	.	.	.	.	86	86	87	87
October	.	.	.	.	89	89	88	87
Georgetown:								
January	.	.	.	.	95	92	96	98
April	.	.	.	.	104	105	104	104
July	.	.	.	.	89	89	91	89
October	.	.	.	.	93	93	93	92

*Temperature: Mean Minimum*

					1960	1961	1962	1963
Yundum:								
January	.	.	.	.	57	61	56	59
April	.	.	.	.	64	65	65	65
July	.	.	.	.	74	74	75	75
October	.	.	.	.	71	70	72	72
Georgetown:								
January	.	.	.	.	58	59	56	59
April	.	.	.	.	70	69	69	69
July	.	.	.	.	74	74	74	74
October	.	.	.	.	73	72	73	72

*Humidity: Monthly Percentage 3 p.m.*

					1960	1961	1962	1963
Yundum:								
January	.	.	.	.	17	19	23	28
April	.	.	.	.	34	33	37	44
July	.	.	.	.	73	74	67	69
October	.	.	.	.	67	58	67	67
Georgetown:								
January	.	.	.	.	16	17	17	23
April	.	.	.	.	20	20	18	17
July	.	.	.	.	69	67	65	66
October	.	.	.	.	58	54	63	57

*Humidity: Monthly Percentage 9 p.m.*

					1960	1961	1962	1963
Yundum:								
January	.	.	.	.	43	37	59	65
April	.	.	.	.	63	65	63	65
July	.	.	.	.	86	85	82	85
October	.	.	.	.	86	81	85	87
Georgetown:								
January	.	.	.	.	46	40	59	58
April	.	.	.	.	40	40	41	40
July	.	.	.	.	85	87	84	82
October	.	.	.	.	89	89	89	92





# NOTES ON TABLES

## Abbreviations

N.A.	Not available.
R.E.	Revised Estimate.
K.S.M.	Kombo St. Mary.
J.C.F.	Joint Colonial Fund.
Prov.	Provisional.
G.O.M.B.	Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board.
C.D.W.	Colonial Development and Welfare.

## Tables 1A to 1D

“ Brikama Area ” comprises Western Division and Kombo St. Mary.

## TABLES 3A to 3F

- (a) Figure includes receipts from special stamp issues, 1963.
- (b) Figure includes 1959 profits received in 1960.
- (c) Accounting arrangements changed in 1962–63.
- (d) Figures exclude special receipts and payments in respect of compensation of officials upon self-government, 1963.
- (e) Figures for 1960 and 1961 include various offices subsequently shown separately or abolished.
- (f) Includes advances of £250,000 to G.O.M.B.
- (g) Former Depreciation Funds transferred.
- (h) Figure includes C.D.W. reimbursements in respect of 1962, actually received in 1963.
- (i) “ Other ” includes Farmers’ Fund (in 1960 and 1961), loan funds, interest and receipts from schemes and special grant for airport runway (in 1963).
- (j) Includes expenditure of approximately £43,000 incurred in 1962 in advance of loan and brought to account in 1963.
- (k) Figures subject to downward revision of approximately £70,000.
- (l) Residual figure, arising from overestimate of the total expenditure by approximately £70,000.

## TABLES 3H

- (a) Grants for salaries and pensions of Head Chiefs.
- (b) Contribution towards the cost of maintaining schools and dispensaries taken over by the Central Government.

## TABLE 5A

- (a) Mainly hides, beeswax, and live animals.

## TABLE 6D

- (a) The figures include 8,365 castrated male animals, of which 5,575 have been entered as “ over 3 years ” and 2,290 as “ 1 to 3 years.”



TABLE 7A

- (a) Government schools include schools taken over from District Authorities in 1962.
- (b) The figures include post-primary classes in primary schools.
- (c) The 1963 figures include under Secondary a number of teachers in Mission schools who were previously classified as primary.

TABLE 7C

- (a) Figures represent total vaccinations. The complete inoculation is three vaccinations, but some recipients take one or two vaccinations only. In 1961 diphtheria toxoid was included in the vaccine.

TABLE 9D

- (a) Figures include Government vehicles, except tractors. They represent every vehicle licensed at any time during the year.
- (b) Figures include provisional driving licences.

TABLE 10A

- (a) Bathurst water supply includes pipeline area, Fajara and Cape.

TABLE 10C

- (a) Figures do not include costs of staff.
- (b) Figures include furniture and fittings.
- (c) Figures include maintenance and operation of motor transport and plant.

TABLE 11B

- (a) Figures do not include motor-cycles.
- (b) Figures represent fee-paying passengers and do not include persons carried in motor vehicles.

### Sources of Information

#### TABLES

1A to 1D	Compiled from Population Census figures supplied by Census Controller.
1E	Ministry of Health.
2A to 2E	Labour Office.
3A to 3F	Compiled from Financial Reports, 1960 and 1961, and from Annual Estimates, Public Works Progress Reports and other data supplied by the Ministry of Finance.
3G	Bathurst Town Council.
3H	Ministry of Local Government, Labour and Lands.
4A	Compiled from figures supplied by Accountant-General (Currency Officer).
4B	Postmaster-General: Bank of West Africa.
5A, 5B	Compiled from Annual Reports of Trade and Shipping.
6A	Compiled from Annual Reports of Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board.

- 6B           Compiled from Annual Reports of Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board.
- 6C           Ministry of Health.
- 6D and 6E   Veterinary Department.
- 6F           Ministry of Local Government, Labour and Lands.
- 6G and 6H   Compiled from Reports of Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- 7A           Compiled from Reports of Department of Education.
- 7B           Social Welfare Officer.
- 7C           Ministry of Health.
- 9A           Registrar of the Supreme Court.
- 9B to 9E     Compiled from Police Annual Reports.
- 9F           Police Annual Reports; Trade and Shipping Reports.
- 9G           Superintendent of Prisons.
- 10A          Senior Waterworks Superintendent; Ministry of Local Government, Labour and Lands.
- 10B          Manager Electricity Supplies.
- 10C          Compiled from Financial Reports and Public Works Department Progress Reports.
- 11A          Shipping figures from Trade and Shipping Reports. Air transport figures from Controller of Civil Aviation.
- 11B          Road figures from Ministry of Works and Communications. River transport figures from Director of Marine.
- 11C          Postmaster-General: Telecommunications Manager.
- 11D          Compiled from figures supplied by the Controller of Civil Aviation (D.P.W.)







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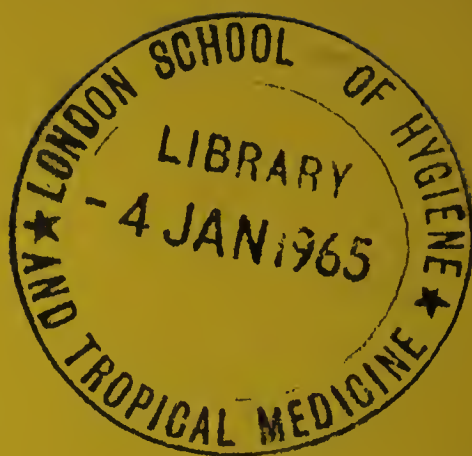
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